FREED NEGROES AND LABOR .- The Govern-

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkin

A DOUBLE FIRE.-The chief business of our leasant neighbors, the Union Press and the nocrat, seems to be to attack the Louisville urnal. Our sins of omission and commis sion it appears are numerous if not great. We

and fatherly our prospects of improvement tance and counsel we shall hardly be able here after to miss the path of wisdom. The Press seems pained that we are taking ractical and common sense view of the changed lation of things growing out of the slavery nan is in duty bound for the sake of consisten-

submit that with the aid of two mentors so sharp

cy to keep straight on in an old path though an where it formerly led. "I heard you say, sir, not a year ago, that a nan was a fool to attempt to cross that river with his wife and children in a carriage." "You re right, sir; I said so." "And yet you now

nothing is easier to do." "Right again, . There is now a good bridge over it." Some people appear to think that a man must ver change his position upon a great public estion, however great may be the change of ave him his position and made it tenable and oper at the time may have undergone a comrespondingly an iota of his views, but keep lidly on just as though the old order of tifully consistent, wouldn't it? It would

us is a fault—the charge of keeping up with he events of the age and viewing every quesumstances at the time cast upon it-we can and a great deal of it. We can point to many notable examples in days gone by-such, for ance, as the course of Henry Clay upon the U. S. Bank-in justification of our co here is no necessity of going so far back for this purpose. We can adduce the examples of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and of nany more whose authority the Union Press will hardly call in question. It is upon record that Abraham Lincoln did what at one lieved he had no right to do! But wing out of it. What was virtue in him, it we is an ardent admirer of W. L. Garrison nd Wendell Phillips. These two gentlemen

sition they now occupy is diametrically opposite that we are merely human, and, unlike itself, fa

that's not the meaning of the Constitution

r men to assume: the idea involved in it is. at, while a civilian, charged with killing a civilslaying a military man, must take his chance

was through the exercise of his official funcroes, sold them into slavery and pocketed

her as you lived before, and replace by inendations of President Lincoln to his last legacy of a President who was a repretative American may we hope and believe

ace and restored nationality? deracy was caught in female apparel. eral officer raised the petticoat with his

Il hold fast to that which isn't good.

ween Kirby Smith and Maximilian, is reported in various quarters, as we have already stated. and General Magruder, in a speech delivered at Houston, Tezas, on the 24th ult., as pub ned in a Houston paper of the next day,

if Trans. Mississippi will keep up their deter-mination to fight. I will only add that we have neighbors near at hand. I don't feel at liberty to say anything further concerning matter. present, but it may be that we may be the tip, and from a source unexpected, and at a ne when we least dream of it; therefore, let stand by our leaders, and all will be well."

The proceedings of various public meetings in Texas also indicate a probable alliance with Maximilian. That an alliance has been talked of and considered by the parties is certain. That such an alliance may be made or attempted s not unlikely. Nothing, we presume, can prevent it but a conviction on the part of Max milian or Kirby Smith, or both, that it would be vain and useless, and worse than vain and useless, in the face of the tremendous power of This consideration may well "give them

pause." Texas is to be restored at all hazards the Union. She is a State of the Union really, and must and will be practically, no matter at what cost to us or to herself. We know not whether the policy of the Federal Government will be to wait a little and let the rebel army starve Texas and itself into penitence and submission or to "move at once upon her works," but she has got to give up the rebellion either voluntarily or by compulsion. Her deep ingratitude must, if need be, lowed by equally deep humiliation. If she doesn't choose to accept the blessings of the Union of her own accord, she will have them somewhat roughly thrust upon her. She must rebaptized in the sacred font of the Union, kick and bawl and curse as she may. And, if Maximilian, contrary to our confident belief. see fit to take her part, we shall have an opportunity to settle his business and Louis Na ieon's without any formal assertion of the Monroe "doctrine." When Texas shall have been swept over and subdued by the Federal hosts Max., if in alliance with her against us, will soon find himselt and his people driven from the Mexican capital and from Mexico, and Napo-

leon may help himself as he can. It may well be, that, ere this, Kirby Smith, aving heard of the surrender not only of Lee but of all the Confederate forces on the west of the Mississippi, has surrendered or concluded to urrender. If he has done neither, the United States authorities have a duty to perform which they must perform with their might. We must have no campaign in Texas wearily dragging its slow length along. Kirby Smith, no doubt, has quite a large army there. Maximilian may, ibly, with the countenance and aid of his master, supply him with additional troops, and some of the unparoled and even of the paroled officers and men of Lee's and Johnston's and Dick Taylor's and Jeff Thompson's surrendered Government must send forward a host, that, in defiance of all combinations, will make short work throughout the Mississippi Department, and, if necessary, Mexico. Our Government, taught by a terrible experience of four years, can as easily finish up the work ahead in a short as in a long time. One blow can be made as effectual as fifty. A single thunderbolt can do

The Journal charges that the military are in our State "by a real or pretended necessity" for the purpose of enforcing emancipation.

The Journal of Friday implies that the military are kept in this State "under a real or pre-tended necessity" for the purpose of enforcing emancipation in the State — Same. We dislike to even seem to dispute our neighbor's word, but his statement is not correct. What we said was this:

you have half the wisdom and common e that the world believes you to possess, will let the Federal administration have her a reason nor a pretext for keeping up a borders, on the ground, real or

Thus we didn't either charge or imply that As such we gave them no quarter, and if the circumstances were the same we would give them none now. They are now strong Union men, and we suppose the Press thinks they have no reason to think there are any more soldiers at this time in Kentucky than are absolutely required to finish up the work that has been making such such work that the connection to Edward.

We might refer in this connection to Edward. We might refer in this connection to Edward constitution of the robbing and murdering and devastations. in their persons and property. This work, however, will be finished ere long. And the question is, what is to come then? We of course know no more of the Administration's ntentions than others have an opportunity of is to have universal emancipation; and, if Kentucky refuse to ratify the constitutional amendmilitary force kept up in the State, and stringent regulations prescribed, upon the ground, just or unjust, good or bad, real or pretended, that military necessity demands such a policy during the unintelligible, confused, demoralized, and anomalous condition of things that must continue to exist whilst our State is neither one thing nor another, neither slave nor free. One thing at least is certain-the quickest rid of the name and relics of slavery, which we must, by an irreversable destiny, get rid of in one way or another, and to preclude strifes and agitations and turmoils, and perhaps to have a necessary or unnecessary military force and necessary or unnecessary military regulations,

and, in short, to bring about Arcadian peace and harmony, is to ratify, with as little delay as China, the Boston Post says, is cracking. The ancient empire with the big wall appears alresdy two very respectable insurrections going on within its limits, known as the Taeping and strength; and to these is now to be added the revolt of an influential member of the Imperial been invested with large powers by the Government in return for valuable military services. All the revenues from the customs had been committed to his management, and he had the authority given him to levy contributions in every province of the empire for upholding the supremacy of the Imperial arms. It seems that, like a good many other mortals born out he could not stand the pressure of the tempta tion.. The meats he fed upon stuffed him out so that he grew suddenly great, and hence became ambitious. The opposition leader in the Cabinet thought proper to charge him at once summoned upon this charge to Pekin. This order he refused point blank to obey, but set up lowers and adherents were beginning to fally He represents the ultra anti-outside policy of the Empire, which has no sympathy with foreigners whatever. This tends to confuse matters in the Pekin Government very greatly, and it is not easy to foresee what steps will be taken

the assassination conspiracy court will be volum nous and important. No one can doubt Foote's word. He is violent and inflammable: but his personal character is upright. He proposes to

hood. He wore a petticoat when he was a baby, then he wore breeches a good many

prove that the noblest and most appropriate

tarted out for Kirby Smith. But it is reported

that Kirby Smith has been killed. If so, he has

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, though always nore or less erratic, has ever been a man of boldness and personal integrity. His honor or honesty or truth has never been questioned. wouldn't "turn upon his heel to save his life."

Mr. Foote's character renders his testimony ipon important matters highly valuable. He was a member of the Committee of the Confederate Senate to examine into the treatment of the Federal prisoners, and, according to the dence that it was decided in Cabinet meeting at connection with their confinement and exchanged, utterly worthless. If this is true, as the wretched condition of the returning s not a fiend in the infernal pit, from Satan down to the smallest imp, that might not have felt himself degraded by belonging to the rebel Cabinet For such horrid guilt, history furnishes

esiring to negotiate for a surrender was a mere trick to gain time. But let Uncle Sam play his cards well, and he will take the trick and the

The Chicago Post says that it has canagainst being witty. It might add that it has set him the example.

We invite the attention of all concerned to the important communication of Mr. Gallagher, brveyor, in regard to States declared in insur-TRADE WITH STATES DECLARED IN IN-SURRECTION.

SURRECTION.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22, 1865,

Until otherwise directed by competent authority, the following rules will govern the clearance of merchandise from this District to ports in the insurrectionary States, viz:

I. Regulations of July 29, 1864, to be still enforced, in all respects, in insurrectionary territory west of the Mississippi river.

II. For merchandise going to all other sections of the Insurrectionary States, no permits to be issued; but invoices in duplicate to be presented at Custom-house for examination, one of which, if found to contain no prohibited goods, shall be stamped and returned to the person who presents it, the duplicate being filed.

III. Steamboats, railroads, and other carriers, will receive for transportion the merchandise specified in invoices so stamped; but no other goods or afticles of whatever description, intended for transportion to insurrectionary States.

ended for transportion to insurrectionary States or Territory, except such as may be expressly

shipped on Government account, or those spec-ified hereafter in rule VII.

IV. Clearance officers, on receiving from the master of a vessel, or the proper agent or effi-cer of a railroad, or other line of transportation by land, a manifest or freight list, setting forth the character of the cargo, yet showing no mer-chandise or articles but such as have been receiv change of articles but such as have been received upon the authority of stamped invoices, unless shipped upon Government account, shall certify the same, and grant clearance to any port or ports of entry and delivery in the insurrectionary States that may be specified by applicants.

V. The sufficient warrant for stamping in-

named.

VI. Goods or supplies destined to places other than the ports for which vessels or cars have been cleared will be discharged under the supervision of the local Treasury officer, or, if no such officer is present, of the agency aid travel-

ling with the same.

VII. The Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President on the 9th instant, upon which these rules are based, admit of the unrestricted transrules are based, admit of the unrestricted transportation to, and sale within, the insurrectionary States east of the Mississippi river, of fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, ice, eggs, fresh meats, wood, coal, and articles of marieting generally, but the 13th Regulation declares that "No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transaction held with, any person or persons not loyal to the Government of the United States."

Under the above rules, general merchandise will be cleared for the insurrectionary States in such quantities as may be applied for, without Custom House fee or other charge; but "arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for overating railroads.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, May 22, 1865.

Frankfort, May 22, 1865.

The investigation of the charges pending against Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt was the order of the day in both Houses of the Legislature this morning, in accordance with the resolution of postponement adopted Saturday last. Saturday a committee was raised, consisting of two members of the Senate and three from the House, whose object it was to frame a set of rules which should govern in the trial as agreed upon in the report of the committee appointed last March to investigate the charges against Judge Bullitt. It will be remembered that that committee's report provided that the evidence should be heard at the bar of the House, both Houses being in joint session. When, however, the committee on rules and regulations for the trial, which was raised last Saturday, undertook to perform the duties entrasted to them, they met with very serious difficulties, a number of questions arising as the constitutionality of the Legislative Court, for the determination of which no clear precedents could be found. The committee, after various difficult questions they had encountered, reported in favor of a joint committee to be composed of two or more members from the Senate and three or more from the House, before whom the investigation should be conducted, the evidence to be written out by a stenographer, and the same to be reported to the two Houses, to be acted upon by each House separately, two-thirds of each House being required to address the accused out of office. When the report of the committee was read in the respective Houses, a very interesting discussion arose in each as to the proper mode of trial. The debate was participated in by the most able and influential Senators and Representatives. Some were in favor of conducting the trial at the bar of the House, in presence of both branches of the Legislature; others urged the plan of establishing a committee of inquiry, embracing a certain number of members of each House, the said committee, after completing the investigation, to make a report to each House for the temperature of the pleting the investigation, to make a report to each House for their separate action; and oth ers contended that the fairest and speediest-mode of trial would be to hear the evidence before each House separately, allowing each House to vote upon the same as a distinct body. Out of the three heart the same as a distinct body. out of the three plans as proposed, a very ex-ding, confused, and prolonged debate arose. Half the time, either from a lack of parliamenciting, confused, and prolonged debate arose. Half the time, either from a lack of parliamentary knowledge on our own part, or the actually contounded condition of the members themselves, we were unable to determine what was the real object before the House. A few members of the House, led by Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon, were in favor of postponing the trial to the next Legislature. A vote was taken on this proposition, only nine, however, voting in the affirmative. A member, whose name we cannot now recall, arose for information, and asked whether or not it was a fact that Judge Bullitt had been directly notified of the pending investigation, and whether the offer of a safe conduct to Kentucky had reached him from the President of the United States? Hon. Joshua F. Bell then arose, and stated that he held in his hand the resolution adopted by the last session of this body, requesting the President to grant such safe conduct, and, also, a letter addressed to Governor Bramlette by Major-General Palmer, granting permission to Judge B. to visit Kentucky to attend the investigation of his case; but he was well-assured that Judge Bullit had never been informed of these facts, and he (Bell) thought that justice to the accused demanded that a commission should be despatched at once to convey that information to him. Mr. Bell thought that no harm could result to the Commonwealth by the delay which might attend such a procedure, though the delay which might attend such a procedure, though the delay which might attend such a procedure, though the devery eloquently on the subject. Finally conclusions as to the mode of trial were reached by both Houses, but they were almost entirely opposite. The Senate reported to the House that the two Houses should constitute a joint committee of the whole to hear the evidence separately. Two thirds of the bar of the House, each House thereafter to act upon the evidence separately, two-thirds of each being required to address Judge Ballitt

The House adopted, as a substitute for the

wholesome effect upon the scoundrels. mer, took up a newspaper and read President. Johnson's offer of a hundred thousand dollars in petticoats. for his arrest, he "groaned aloud." Now who can doubt that at that moment all the millions of groans that he had caused others to utter came back to him like ghostly echoes of the doleful sounds from his own agonized bosom?

report of the committee of isst session, a resolu-tion offered by Mr. Lauck, of Simpson, to the ef-fect that the testimony shall be heard before each House separately, the action of the two Houses, also, to be separate. This, in cur humble opin-ion, is the most ready and effective mode that can be adopted.

THE REBEL INFECTION PLOT. - Everybody has heard of the project of a Dr. Blackburn to He scorns falsehood and dissimulation. He introduce yellow fever and small-pox into the great Federal cities by means of numerous boxes of shirts and other clothing infected with the virus of those horrible diseases. We did not know till a day or two since, though we strongly suspected, that this devil, this worse than devil, was Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, a native despatches we published yesterday, he states, of Kentucky and well known in this city-of an excellent family and connected by marriage with some of the best families in the West. Richmond to reduce the rations of Federal But so it is: the father of the most damnable device ever spawned by the mother of sin is estroy them as sol iers, making them, when rebellion, we exposed him as engaged in getting arms smuggled into the Southern Confed-Inion prisoners indicates that it may be, there | nied the fact, but we ascertained distinctly that In the Bermuda (W. I.) Advocate of April 26th there is a full report of the preliminary examination of the agent of Blackburn. This

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reveals a conspiracy which, in diabolical hardihood of guilt, is unexampled in history, and empared with which the assassination of President Lincoln and even the rebel plot to burn he great Eastern cities might be called mild offences. That examination resulted in the committal of a resident of the island named Swan on the charge of having conspired with ned its neighbor of the Chicago Journal Dr. Blackburn to take charge of certain trunks containing infected clothing, for the purpose of aving them forwarded to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, with the object of there introducing yellow fever. Blackburn, whose hailing points were Halifax, Quebec, and "Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side," made liberal promises to Swan, provided the contract was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate chequer, and, meanwhile, Blackburn himself was to retire to Halifax and watch the progress of events until the opening of spring, when the eason would probably be more favorable to the spread of the imported disease. The examhellish monster Blackburn and his agent Swan

> this awful conspiracy and the movements of some of the conspirators, especially Blackburn | holder, and there can be little doubt that he will bimself, we refer our readers to an article in another column, taken from the Detroit Trioune. The facts stated are sickening, shocking, disgusting, appalling. Not in all the regions of red and blazing hell, could depravity more accursed be found, though Satan himself were the searcher. And the testimony is dispaid by the Southern Confederacy for the execution of the unutterably atrocious conspiracy to murder, indiscriminately, by the secret introduction of the most mortal of pestilences, Northern men and women and children-to poison all the winds of heaven and the waters of earth and make them the agents of universal death. In what a terrible light, more lurid than "the flames that are not quenched," the dead Confederacy stands before the worldguilty of a project to employ secret emissaries to burn the Federal cities and towns-chargeable with employing agents to generate throughout the Federal States the pestilences that walk in darkness and lay waste at mid-day-and its high functionaries, its representative men, accused. upon strong evidence, of complicity in an atempt to assassinate the Federal President and

Cabinet and chief Generals! We have no comment to make upon the part stated in the document taken from the Detroit paper to have been acted in the vellow fever and small pox conspiracy by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, formerly of this city. We have always liked Mr. Robinson personally, though we have understood him to be a rebel, but what shall be thought and said of a man, and what done with him, if found to have been knowingly the bearer of letters designed to ad-

We may find room soon for a full re-

he powerful reasons for fighting through the Union are equally strong reasons for making the South prosperous, now that we have sucfighting was commonly condensed into a single inouish its right to the Mississippi. The Mississippi is valuable only as affording a cheap and commodious route to a market. What market? Not mainly the West Indies, for the paratively small in those islands. Not in Europe, most certainly, for the route is too had is the South itself. The products of the West are too heavy and bulky in tion. The natural circuit of American trade is to convert the grain and pork of the West into cotton, tobacco, and other Southern stathese staples, and then exporting the fruits of Western agriculture in this less bulky form; which not only saves great expense of freight, er grain will be in demand in Europe depends upon the European harvests. But American cotton will always be in demand; and Western products are sure of a market as long as they are used to feed cotton-growers. The most important and urgent interest of the

West is that the South shall be relieved of its What the West above all things needs is a market. The market which, for four years, it lost the war. The West has fed our vast armies, and the multitudes employed in the manufaco disappear. Western agriculture will sink nto a low and feeble condition unless it gets back the Southern market, of which there is no possibility except by the revival of Southern

ville, and robbed the merchants of goods and noney to the amount of two hundred dollars. They were extremely disorderly, beating many of the citizens over the head with the butt end of their revolvers. The scoundrels had scarcely armed themselves, and started in pursuit of them. They were overtaken, and, in a slight skirmish which ensued, one of the desperadoes was killed, and another wounded. Nearly all of the stolen goods were recaptured. Golder down three or four more. We hear the "viewis a young man, and is the son of a deceased His lawless career must soon come to a close Guerillaism is no longer a paying institution in Kentucky. The free use of the gallows has a

alry-men did even in his disguise of a pettilosed at Irwinville as the world has seen. It sembled a fair-looking road, which, leading into a forest, becomes narrower and worse at | peating that he has neverseen a mountain movevery step till at last it "ends in a squirrel-track | ing. Pshaw! Who hasn't seen many a mountain

ment is everywhere making the proclamation freeing the slaves in the revolted States the basis of its action and carrying it into practical operation. General Schofield in North Carohas been shedding tears for an hour, it is time lina and General Canby in Alabama have issued | to drop them. orders in accordance with this policy, and there can be no question that it is the fixed and settled purpose of the Government to make it effective. This should be accepted as final and rrevocable, and people should at once prepare

fulness accordingly. Opposition to this policy will be useless and worse than useless. It will only make matters worse. It will have a bad effect upon the Administration and cause it to adopt more stringent measures to effect the object in view, and it will have a bad effect upon the negroes and make them far more troublesome than they would otherwise be, and give to the transition period unneceseary hardships and vexations. The people of the South will find it alike for their pecuniary interests and their repose and security to enter heartily into the spirit of the change in their

labor system, and co-operate with the Adminisinseparable from such a revolution in social and economic relations upon a vast scale as light as possible. The most enlightened citizens of the South

are taking this view of the subject. The Hon. Wm. Aiken, the largest slaveholder of South Carolina, has already freed his negroes and give them patches of ground as homesteads. Hon. J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has done or is doing the same thing, and we cannot doubt that rominent citizens generally will act in the same | pirch. spirit. The new order of things will of course involve in its commencement many difficulties. The more idle and ignorant negroes will refuse probably at first to work at all. This was the case in North Carolina; but the military authorities quickly informed them that idleness is not a part of the new programme; that freedom fits the heads of most authors. doesn't mean the right to lie all day in the sun and sleep and be fed by the labor of others. The negroes will soon learn that with the boon ation rendered all doubt of the guilt of the of freedom will come also its responsibilities These they must be taught to discharge. Those that will not work must be made to. Tais is the short and the long of that question. The President has been nearly all his life a slave-

see sufficient force exerted, wherever his au thority extends, to cause the freed blacks to laport. The idea that they can be permitted to | Connecticut traitors in the war of 1812, display become idlers and vagabonds is too absurd for a | blue lights. moment's notice. This will be so in some instances, it has been so already, temporarily. tinct and direct, that money was to be liberally | and until the adjustments of the labor revolution shall be made, until both whites and blacks become familiar with their new positions, duties. and responsibilities. Much will depend, in order to prevent this disposition of the negro to vagabondize, upon the judgment and common sense of the commanders of departments, in the absence of civil authority, and the measures they take to prevent it. When General Banks went to New Orleans he found an immence number of negroes of all ages blacklegs. and of both sexes huddled together in crowds in the city wherever they could find a resting place, engendering disease and dying off

daily like rotten sheep. There was danger of a pestilence in consequence. He saw at once that comething must be done for the benefit alike of blacks and whites. And he was not long in finding out what that something was. He at once ordered the negroes back to the plantations under an arrangement providing for their pay and proper treatment. For this practical and humane measure, the radicals of Massachusetts, true to their vocation, abused him like a seen a wagon tire. pick-pocket. In their stupid denunciations, they lied about him like the devil. But the object was accomplished, and the example of General Banks in this respect is a good one for military commanders elsewhere to follow.

thousands, aye millions, of unoffending human | respective States of the South to lessen the evil beings? We cannot decide as to Mr. Robinson's consequences of so sudden, general and radical into darkness as if messages addressed to a change in their labor system, a great dea worms. more depends upon the ccurse of the citizens | Fate sports with us as poor parents do with port of the testimony in the preliminary judicial themselves. If they are wise they can make their children, who at first give them bright, examination of Dr. Blackburn's agent in Ber- their burdens comparatively light. They can gay garments, because these are more easily muda. There were several witnesses, and their secure the labor of their negroes in most cases dyed into dark ones. testimony was utterly and unutterably damn- by a frank and generous and cheerful and libering. In comparison with Dr. Blackburn, we alline of conduct, with very lttle difficulty, and may say that Dick Turpin, Jonathan Wild, thus confer lasting benefits tpon the negroes to soar straight toward Heaven until she drops John A. Murrell, and all the rest of the world's and themselves, and thereby soon repair the down dead. thieves and robbers and murderers look almost | frightful ravages of the war. Let them tell their negroes candidly that they are to be free, that enjoy its benefits, that by remaining at home they shall be paid for their labor a fair comthis nature, backed by a definite arrangement our pride and sorrow on the earth be still more as to pay, etc., etc., would be effectual. There put to the blush. can be no doubt of its effect with the more intelligent, industrious, and beter disposed por-

tion of the negroes; while the more ignor and vicious would naturally be brought up with a round turn by the civil or mlitary authorities. If the citizens of the South vish to save them selves infinite trouble, vexations, and miseries that will make their lives burdens almost too grievous to be borne, they wil do what we have re suggested. If they take a different course, if they still endeavor to hold or to the old defunct system, despite the moral earthquake that has grow sullen and sour and in every possible way impotently try to defeat the new policy, they ples, by feeding the population which grows may prepare their minds for a future of suffering and poverty, of degradation and crime and terror of which they have little conception, and when they first saw the light of this world. The old order of things has virtually passed irrevocably away. It is the decree of destiny. If we could suppose for an instant that the Administration would hesitateto carry into effect the proclamation of emancipation throughout the revolted States, is there a man not wholly bereft of reason who can for a moment think that the opposition to slavery would not redouble itself at the next Presidential election and sweep it like a whirlwind from the country? In such a contingency, the most radical man in the United States would be the next President. But the

merely for the purpose of illustration. day for violation of the neutrality in having cotton pestilence shipped to Canada to be re-shipped to the great cities of the United States. f guerillas is roving through the State. On He was held to bail in the sum of \$4,000, an Friday last the outlaws made a raid on Hardy- absurdly small amount considering the terrible

case is not a supposable one, and we make it

According to the last accounts, Jeff Da-, when he was captured, was personating his wife's mother on the way to a spring, bucket on arm, to get water. If we had been in Jeff's the bucket and kicked it,

The Federal Government has bagged hree or four rebel Governors, and is running halloo" every little while. One of the most fortunate of all the recent

aptures is that of ex-Governor Harris of Tennessee. He is as little deserving of mercy as a serpent or a spider. The rebellion was first kindled into a flame by petticoats, it was fanned through its whole reer by petticoats, and it had its final fall

Jeff Davis may have been, as the rebels often called him, a "stern statesman," but he is one no longer; be covered the "stern" with a Great Britain and France have never ecognized Jeff Davis. But the Michigan cav-

Little did Jeff Davis's children think that

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL A young widow is apt to hope that some one, early, may replace "the late." A woman shouldn't overdo things. If she

A lady should have nothing to do with a gentleman that handles any other cork-screws than the cork-screw curls upon her head.

The great Mormon chief goes it while he's The man who hoots at what you say should ember that an owl can do as much.

A slanderous woman is a fouling-piece It is hardly possible for a man with a disor-When you kiss your love's letter, you remind e spectator of the night-mare, because it's the

To ejaculate "God help the poor" is one of he cheapest charities. We all suffer more from our own tongue an from anybody else's.

Woman is said to be a mere delusion, but it is ometimes pleasant to hug delusions. A powder-maker, when he chances to blow ais mill up, is merely, tradesmanlike, puffing off his own commodity. Lovers talk of kissing the garments of their

sweethearts, but we shouldn't like to kiss the tail of a lady's long dress when she has been upon the streets. There is a shadow of difference between the noses of Greece and greasy noses. A widow McAboy has been delivering lecture Minnesota. She had better get married

Probably some poor fellow might take her at a Susan's lover fell out with her, and told her flatly he intended to break off their marriage engagement. Villainous-wasn't it: and what was the result? Suey-sighed.

Different writers use different kinds of paper in recording their thoughts. Foolscap best Demagogues are sometimes very small men

Not every demagogue is a Gog. Many go to India to make fortunes and fail They go to the land of bamboos and are bam

war-horses, when, like Cinderella's coachhorses, they are mice at bottom. If you want to make yourself heard exten sively, go up a steeple and stand upon the cross

People in enaulettes may seem to be terrible

Many bright-eved young women, like the It is well enough that men should be killed by love. Man born of woman should die of

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage half shut afterward. It has been said that a good man's last hours are his best. They are the best for himself, but a bad man's best for society.

When malicious dames gather at a tea-party, the Devil takes a snooze. Mutual flatterers generally understand each other as well as a couple of horse-jockeys or

forests would run short of switches. Crinoline is a device by which women compass their ends. By preparing for the worst you may often

accomplish the best. Undoubtedly women suffer great wrongs, but, when we look at the dear creatures, we often think that they need to be redressed quite as much as their wrongs.

Richter says 'tis the horse and not the ve-

from earth-records how useless! and dropped

Let your course be upward, upward, upward while life lasts, as the bird of Paradise is said

You can best measure the wounds of a man's soul by the bandage which he seeks to bind they are free, that they need not run away to around it. Our grief may be guessed from the solace and self-deception we resort to. If Socrates humbled the proud Alcibiades pensation and have good treatment. In nine | with a map of the earth, so, when this in turn cases out of ten, we believe that an appeal of is annihilated by a chart of the Heavens, must

> The sweetest wine of love a single hot ray may sharpen into vinegar. The delicate female soul seeks, like the bee, only blossoms and flowers; the coarse soul, like the wasp, seeks only fruit. Hearts that have a great deal to open and present to every one, are like a prince's snuff-

box; both contain the likeness of the giver, not We publish this morning a call on Col. A. H. Markland to become a candidate for Congress in the First District of this State. We ave known the Colonel long and intimately, and it gives us pleasure to speak of him as a gentleman of rare talents and large and varied experience in public affairs. He was placed in charge of the army mail service of the Southwest at the beginning of the war, and we know that his services have been valuable to the Government and entirely satisfactory to the army. He followed the flag from Cairo to Vicksburg and New Orleans, and from this city to Atlanta and Savannah. Having been called East, he was with Sherman at Raleigh, and with Grant at Petersburg and Richmond. the front, and whenever we heard of the capture of a rebel city, the next morning's despatches invariably announced the establish-

representative of his native district. tutional way provided to dispose of the slavery question in Kentucky. Will that paper underpox agent, was arrested in Montreal last Thurs- take to say that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment is not a constitutional way?

ment of a post-office under orders from Colonel

Markland. The Colonel would make an able

Jeff Davis, when surprised, couldn't be ticoats over his legs, but there was a big price, a hundred thousand dollars' upon his head. kee dogs would soon go howling back to their

kennels. Little thought he then that he would go with them, howling loudest of all. The season is backward. The ladies, though not the farmers, are in the middle of their spring work. Burke exclaimed, "the days of chivale

are gone." Certainly the days of "the chivalry"

certainly resembled the wind when he shifted. A good many Southern noses seem to

fined remarkably soon after turning woman. a great-coat, but he has a petty one. Jeff Davis, when overtaken, "promptly

uld have been sooner fugacious. Jeff Davis tried to escape to the Gulf, but our troops brought him to bay.

Napoleon, on account of the devotion of his people to him, was a terror to his enemies: even in exile. No such cause exists to make

d Lee hung. That paper is evidently afraid that harmony may be established between the er the murder of Mr. Lincoln, immediately

lay down, kicked a little, gasped, rolled up its The Let the South be as utterly ruined as some would have her, and trade with her would be worth just about as much as with the Digger

An immense amount of Kentucky "bagging" will be required for bagging the rebe game we are taking. We trust that "rope" will be in less demand.

Jeff Davis was a refugee that hadn't any

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] LINES TO THE POET PRISONER. NSCRIBED WITH RESPECT TO ASA HARTZ, The white boat moon floats on as free Through the blue deep of sky. When her fair sails gleam o'er warmer so Than greet the captive's eye; And other eyes are raised to hers,

And hearts with sighing weary Oft ask her if she looks on s When the ardent sun has kissed the earth

As they think how far more dreary Round the prison on Lake Erie. The thrilling tales of brave men's deeds

On heroic fields of glory
Are heard with pride in many homes,
Where Love repeats the story;
But here and there an eye grows dim, When "the news" is bright and chee

To mind the hearts he's suffered for That the fettered hours drag slowly; But hourly pure-lipped prayers ascend To the Ear that is never weary,

The prisoner on Lake Erie.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER. FRANKFORT, May 23, 1865.

We cannot say that anything of vital importance to the State was done in either branch of the Legislature to day. The morning session was consumed in the House partly by the introduction and passage of bills of a strictly local character, and partly by the reading of the minority report of the committee on rules to govern in the Bullitt case, presented by Hon. Altred Allen. Mr. Allen's report sets forth the reasons why the evidence in the case may be fairly heard in a joint session of the two Houses, and takes the ground that it was simply the duty of the committee raised on Saturday last to consider not the feasibility or constitutionality of a joint session for the purpose designated, but the rules that should govern the trial itself. The committee on rules for the trial, in Mr. Allen's opinion, transcended their duty, which was merely to prepare regulations to conduct the hearing of evidence, as in the manner set forth by the report of the committee of last session. There has been considerable dispute in both the House and Senate as to the manner in which the evidence in the case should be heard, whether in the pressure of a joint session or FRANKFORT, May 23, 1865. the House and Senate as to the manner in which the evidence in the case should be heard, whether in the presence of a joint session, or much as their wrongs.

Richter says 'tis the horse and not the vehicle that wearies. But we are sure we have seen a wagon tire.

But we are sure we have seen a wagon tire.

But we are sure we have seen a wagon tire.

But we are sure we have seen a wagon tire. seen a wagon tire.

The wind may well have a mournful sound, for it has swept the fields of mortality for many

centuries.

The solitude which in this world appalis or fascinates a child's heart is but the echo of a far deeper solitude through which is to determine the truthfulness of the charges preferred against him. The desire prevails on the part of a large majority of the members of both Houses to hear and are the witnesses in the conducted in the presence of the charges preferred against him. The desire prevails on the part of a large majority of the members of both Houses to hear and the charges preferred against knowingly the bearer of letters designed to advance so monstrous and devilish a thing as the Dr. Blackburn plot, or even to have kept it a secret within his own breast, leaving its authors free to destroy, by the most revolting of all the modes of destruction, the lives of hundreds of modes of destruction, the lives of hundreds of the content of the military authorities of North Carolina appears to have been dictated by a similarly enlightened spirit; and, we may add, the still later action of General Palmer here likewise.

But if much depends upon the discretion and some content of the case, that they may the most revolting of all the mode of destruction, the lives of hundreds of the case, that they may the most revolting of all the mode of destruction, the lives of hundreds of the case, that they may the most revolting of all the solution and seven of the case, that they may the more clearly determine the value of the evidence deposed, and that the Legislature may the case of the case, that they may then of the military authorities of North Carolina appears to have been dictated by a similarly enlightened spirit; and, we may add, the still later action of General Palmer here likewise.

But if much depends upon the discretion and solution and several places. There is ample disposition and we do not see any just reason why an effort should be

has been already amply investigated, and that the Legislature has simply to preceed now with the report of the committee appointed last session, and, thereupon, address the accused out of office. On this point a very interesting discussion arose in the Senate this morning, which was participated in by Senators McHenry, Grover, Bristow, Gardner, and Cleveland. McHenry favored a direct and immediate vote on the address, believing as he did, that "sufficient cause" already existed for the removal of Judge-Bullitt from office. Mesers. Grover, Cleveland, Gardner, and Bristow urged the importance of an investigation, the ostensible and only object for which this session of the Legislature is convend.

vened.

The Senate this morning concurred in the action of the House of yesterday to the effect that the evidence in the trial shall be heard before each House separately, and to be acted upon by each House separately.

Mr. Bush, from Clarke county, offered a resolution in the Senate in favor of having the

Mr. Bush, from Clarke county, offered a reso-lution in the Senate in favor of having the Louisville Union Press (newspaper) laid on the table of each Senator every morning, at the ex-pense of the State. The resolution was followed by a very amusing discussion, in which Sena-tors Grover, Fisk, Bush, Bristow, and several other members bore a prominent part. The speeches delivered ran into a discussion of polit-ical antecedents took up considerable time, and ical antecedents, took up considerable time, and were wholly valueless to the Senate or anybody else. The resolution of Senator Bush was lost by a large majority. In both Houses a resolution was adopted, at

by a large majority.

In both Houses a resolution was adopted at the close of the morning session, expressive of profound lamentation over the death of President Lincoln. In the Senate it was adopted unanimously without remark, although several Senators were expected to speak upon it. In the House the resolution was presented by Hon. J. F. Bell, who accompanied it by some very pathetic remarks, delivered in Mr. Bell scharacteristically oratorical manner. Mr. Bell was followed by Mr. Wm R. Kinney, who delivered a more elaborate culogium on the character and services of the distinguished dead. The speech of Mr. Kinney was an exceedingly creditable one, and enchained the attention of the whole House. We shall obtain a copy of the speech for publication in the Journal. After the adoption by the two Houses of the resolution pertaining to the death of the President, the Legislature adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Now that it has been determined how the Legislature shall proceed with the trial of Judge Builitt, it is to be housed that the matter will be

I went down to Montreal; I went to Donnegana's, Dr. B. said go there: Slaughter was
there with his family when Dr. B. was there,
but had then gone to live in a house in Prince's
Royal Terrace; I inquired for Slaughter, and
found him the same evening about 7 o'clock;
sent in my name; Slaughter came down and
said he was glad to see me; that he knew what
I had come for; had received a letter from Dr.
B. and was sorry I had caught him in the fix
I did; that Johnson & Bro., brokers at Montreal, had just run away, and they had \$7,700
in gold of his money, and he was then without
funds. He asked me to call at his office next
morning, on St. Michael street, at Reed's tobacco factory; don't know Reed; called there;
he said how much will it take to get to Halifax? He said you will go by land, and it will
take considerable money. He then gave me
\$25 in silver, which was all he had; said I

made siming profess to other seminent self-general tunionists of the South, but with like result.

I am not likely to do "great injustice to the memory of our late Presedent" by statements and exglanations made by himself, provided those statements and explanations are proper in themselves, and submitted seasonably.

The statement of the Tribune relating to Mr. A. H. Stephens is a surprise. Mr. Lincoln conversed very freely with me on the subject of his Cabinet, at Springfield, but neither then nor subsequently was the name of Mr. Stephens mentioned in that conversation.

In our conversations, in reply to my earnest advocacy of Union men in slave States for the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln expressed his fears that on questions likely to arise, such men could not be relied upon. There were, I insisted, two exceptions, viz: Andrew Johnson and John M. Botts.

and slavery, and nearly or quite decided to invite him into the Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln decided, not at Washington but The letter (which Mr. Lincoln read to me) inquired the views entertained by Mr. Gilmer upon the questions likely to vex the GovernTHE REBEL INFECTION PLOT. [From the Detroit Tribune.]

We have already stated that we expected to We have already stated that we expected to shortly come into possession of some facts relating to the operations of the infamous Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who, acting in the interest of the late rebel government, was engaged, in 1864, at Bermuda, in infecting clothing with yellow fever and smallpox, with the intention of introducing those contagious disorders into the Union army and into the cities of the North. The data in our possession shows that the late operations of Dr. Blackburn were intended to repeat, on a large scale, the attempt of a similar nature which we shall now expose, which only met with partial success.

ORIGIN OF THE PLOT. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was Confederate agent

After going into a private room Dr B. said:

"You want to serve the Confederacy?" I said I did. "I can tell you how you can do more than to join Lee's army with 100,000 men—can

McDonald was present; this was in the postoffice on York street, between King and Wellington, west side, opposite Rosin House;
the receipt said the money was "on account of
Dr. Blackburn." Blackburn's letter said, "get
the money, and I will repay it when I come
back."

EN ROUTE FOR HALIFAX.

\$25 in silver, which was all he had; said I would have to go to Mr. Holcomb, and ask him for funds. Holcomb had come to Canada to see the Chesapeake affair; I went alone; Hol-

Got to Halifax on the 22d of June, three weeks before Blackburn came; put up at the Halifax Hotel; from thence went to the Farmers' Hotel; detectives at hotel; I inquired for Keith at the Halifax Hotel, and they sent for him; he came to see me immediately; he knew who I was; he expected a letter from Dr. B., but had not yet received it; he told them at the hotel that he would pay the bill; he advised me to go the Farmers' Hotel; he went and spoke to the keeper, Mr. Doron; I remained till Dr. B. came, on the 12th of July, by steamer Alphia from Bermuda, a screw steamer; soon as he came he sent for me; he was told I was there, while here I received a letter from Dr. Robinson, advising me to abandon the expedition, as my family were starving; it was an affectionate letter. I showed the letter to Dr.

up. John Doron, son of the proprieter, drove the team; he did not know the contents; it was in the evening; they were taken to a private room in the hotel, on the first floor on the right hand side of Mr. Doron's private sitting room; no one in the hotel knew anything about it; I said I was going on an expedition, but did not say what; I took three trunks by Dr. B.'s order, to the Hailfax Hotel; there was also a very nicevalise, with some very nice elegant shirts, and other things infected with fever or small-pox, which they wanted me take, with a letter, as a present to President Lincoln; I refused to undertake that, and the valise was left with Dr. Blackburn, and I do not know what became of it; it opened in the middle; the three for the doctor. Doron's son took them over. Dr. B. paid for this; Dr. B. gave me \$120 in gold—six twenty dollar gold pieces; he thought that would take me through; he said they could not be opened; take your time about getting them in.

[Dr. B. here instructed Harris that if he should open the trunk, he must, in order to avoid infection, smoke some strong cigars two of which Harris showed when making statement, and chew camphor.]

There were two large and three medium-sized trunks. I was directed to take the big. No. 2 and one of the medium small ones, and let them go to Washington. They were to be sold at Norfolk and the others at Newbern. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was Confederate agent of the State of Mississippi. He seems to have originated the fiendish plot which he was the principal agent in carrying out, and to have communicated it to ex-Gov. McWilley, of Missisrippi, who, in 1883, gave Dr. Blackburn an order for several hundred bales of cotton, which he was to sell, and employ the proceeds in consummating his scheme. The Doctor endeavored unsuccessfully to sell his cotton at Mobile, and subsequently at other points and finally at the commaning in seneme. The Doctor endeavored unsuccessfully to sell his cotton at Mobile, and subsequently at other points, and finally at Anguista, 6a., where we understand it now is. He went to Richmond and laid his scheme before the rebel Government, but, we are informed, did not obtain official sanction, although he was enccuraged by leading rebels to persevere in his plans. Among leading men who are mentioned as encouraging him, we have the names of Duncan F. Kenna and Lt. Sparrow, from his own State. While at Richmond, Dr. Blackburn endeavored to raise money on his cotton, but failed. He went from there to Havana in the spring of 1864, where he raised money for his operations, principally from Louisiana rebels. Among those who subscribed were Addison Camack, who subscribed \$500, and George Gregory. We are told that Blackburn owned a one quarter interest in the famous yacht "Wanderer" in 1858, and that he was a partner of Dr. Graham, who killed Loring in New York city some years ago. His brother, James Blackburn, was before the war a lawyer at Helena, Ark.

THE GOODS SMUGGLED INTO BOSTON.

Dr. B sent Hill with me to some of the captains he knew to have the trunks smuggled into Boston; the first vessel we went to was Capt. McGriffin's; don't know the name of ship; he refused; then to the bark Halifax, Capt. John O'Brien, who was a Newfoundland man; he agreed to smuggle them in; I was to give \$20 in gold to him for do'ng it; young Doron took down the five trunks; I went on board some day, and the vessel left in the evening; it was the 24th or 25th of July; she arrived at Boston some seven days after, about the 3d of August; I went to the Parker House; I went all the time by name of J. W. Harris; the customhouse officer came on board, but he did not find the goods; there was on the side of the porter's door moveable panels, which slid along, and THE GOODS SMUGGLED INTO BOSTON. Ark.

WHO WAS TO EXECUTE THE PLOT.

WHO WAS TO EXECUTE THE PLOT.

How Dr. Blackburn got into Canada we know not, but in the fall of 1864 we find him a guest at Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the lookout for some one to help carry out his plot. About this time, one J. W. Harris, or a man known by that name, but whose true name we now have before us, came to Toronto from Helena, Arkansas, whence he had been expelled by the occupation of that place by Union troops; or rather from St. Louis, where he resided for a time after leaving Helena. He was desperate by losses of property and violent treatment of his family by our army, and wrote to H. C. Slaughter, rebel enlisting agent at Mentreal, expressing a desire to go into the rebel army. Slaughter brought his case to the attention of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Kentucky, then at Toronto, and this rebel parson introduced him to Dr. Elackburn. Harris was then working as a shoemaker in Toronto. Dr. B. was then stopping at the Queen's Hotel, Toroato, and there Harris had his first interview with him. At first he pretended to be a recruiting agent, and told Harris that he would seed him South, in company with Some new recruits, but finally breached his scheme, and flattering his victim for his courage and sagacity, he enlisted his services, promising him \$60,000 from the rebel government in case he succeeded. Although Blackburn had succeeded indifferently in seeking the endorsement of the rebel government at Richmend, he was more fortunate with the segents of that government in Canada, who entered at once into his project, supplied him with money, and gave him their approval. Haris gives the following account of his interview with Dr. Blackburn, when the latter told him in what capacity he wanted his services. Alter going into service the confederacy?" I

Stopped at wharf at foot of Fort Hill, Grand street; don't remember the full consignees of vessels; it was Holman and some one else; keep office at foot of Fort Hill; I got an express wagon and took them to the express office in State street, and had them sent to Philadelphia, to be left till called for, and took a receipt for same, Harris went to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in succession. At Philadelphia he had the infected goods sent to American Hotel

THE GOODS SOLD IN WASHINGTON.

After my return from Toronto and Niagara I took five of the eight trunks that I had repacked and took them to Wall & Co., anctioneers, corner of Penusylvania avenue and Seventh street, Washington; I have the receipt and letter received from them at Toronto by me in relation to sale; they transmitted the money, some \$28 besides expenses; I got \$100 advance on the things; they sold them, but I don't know how; I went from Washington back to Baltimore.

[Harris attempted to accompany the goods to Norfolk and Newbern, but was prevented by General Buller's non-intercourse orders, but he made arrangement with a suller named Myers, of Boston, to sell the small trunk in Norfolk and the other two at Newbern, the proceeds to be forwarded to Baltimore. He gave as a reason for sales at the special points, that he wanted to test the market, and if these went off well he would have many more to sell. One trunk contained seventy shirts, six coats—the others one bundred and fifty and twenty-five shirts respectively. After this arrangement with here is the right hand of riendship of a Free Mason, which will never degrade or betray; will you accept it in friendship? I want you to kill and destroy as many of the Northern army or the people of the place you go to as you can; it is to consist of cases of goods, shirts, pants, etc.; they will have yellow fever in them. I said I will go, he said I will gnarantee to you, if you do this, that you shall have \$60,000, and this should not be half of what you will make. I said I don't wish for so much money as that, but I will go whatever the result may be. He says, now go to your work and be ready to hear from me about the 13th of May next. This was in December, 1863. He said I shall telegraph to you through Doctor Robinson. I was living in Queen street, No. 35; I moved to 120 York street April 8, 1864; May 10th Doctor B, wrote a letter from Havana to Dr. Robinson containing my instructions; he brought the letter opened (he having read it), to my house and laid it on the counter before my wife and said to her, there is a letter for your hus-

the devil is after you." I went down; he was glad I was buck; if they had caught me I would have been hung, sure; asked if the big trunk. No. 2 was sold in Washington; he said that was right, for it would kill all in town; I told him all I had done freely; he said that he was satisfied; I then told him my family was suffering for money; said he would go that night and make arrangements with Jake Thompson to draw what money I needed; he was going next morning to Bermuda to take care of the yellow fever there for the English Government; he then went away, and I saw no more of him until he returned from Bermuda, the last part of October after. I went to Thompson next morning and asked for money. He said Dr. Blackburn had authorized him to pay me some money when I had a bill of sale showing I had disposed of the goods. He then gave me \$50 to pay rent, and get out of pawn my wife's dresses; week or ten days after got bill of sale from Wall & Co., and accredited sales; Thompson on seeing these gave me \$50. These payments were the first money; the second by check on the Ontario Bank; this check was in the beginning of Septembea; it was to Godfrey J. Hyans. After this I got no money; I wrote several times to Dr. Blackburn, but he did not answer me. I at last went to Montreal to carry the commission of Young for evidence in the trial; Garry McDonald gave it to me; he got it of Thompson; I gave the commission to McChesney, reporter for Telegraph newspaper at Montreal; I then saw Dr. Blackburn and asked him for money; he laughed at me; said he had none to give.

he laughed at me; said he had none to give. I heard Thompson, Cleary, Clay, Blackburr McD nald, etc., speak of the yellow fever

other places.

FUTURE SCHEMES MEDITATED.

When at Niagara, McGregor, Clay, Holcomb, Preston, and Dr. Blackburn said they would raise a million dollars, buy an immense quantity of shirts and under-clothes, infect them with small-pox and diseases which would rage in cold climates; yellow fever for Southern towns; send the goods to Liverpool and tranship them from there to the various places in the North; they would employ me to superintend it all; some would be distributed by sending \$1.000 worth of goods to the Sanitary

subject.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter says the immediate place of confinement of Jeff Davis will be in the casemates, which are rock-ribbed and arched mansions within the fort, each wellnigh constituting a fort within itself. On the arches of these casemates are mounted 15-inch Redman guns. The only connection from the fort with the main land is by the main sally-port and a small postern in one of the bastions, the wet ditch being spanned at each of these by a drawbridge, which can be raised at pleasure, thus cutting off all means of communication.

luty under the penalty of being arrested and dot as a deserter. The reason assigned was hat in all such cases, though the men might not be able to carry arms, they could be useful n other ways, and thus relieve men who were. The feeling among the privates in favor of peace and of going home was universal, o nearly so, even at that time—long before the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. They were only restrained by the rigid enforcement of the bloody and atrocious conscription laws of the Richmond Junta. Our informant declares that he knew privates who owned fifty, eighty, and as many as a hundred negroes, who privately expressed themselves as perfectly willing to dom-that freedom which they enjoyed before the war. These were the rights which the arn people were said, facetiously, to have taken up arms to secure; the right to become lives the vassals of a pitiless despotism, the wretched victims of a code of laws more bloody, exacting and ferocious than any that Draco ever wrote. These are the State Rights they were to enjoy, and under whose benign happy, sovereign, independent, and exalted. The Southern people as a mass never willingly ook up arms against this Government at first,

and they never remained in arms against it willingly. They were so free that they never supsed it possible that they could be enslaved. They lost sight of the maxim advising them of mal vigilance" which is the "price of liberty." They did not resist the incipient steps of despotism, because they had no idea of what was coming. They hoped and many of them thought that the difficulties would find a solution short of the fiery trials which subsequently came nnon them. Had they been aware of this in the first place, all the demagogues on earth couldn't have forced them into revolt against the Government whose power they had never known except to shelter them from evil; except to make them freer and happier than any people ever before were. Oh, it is enough to make one weep tears of blood to know what the Southern em suffer it: to know how the deadly coils of the slimy boa-constrictor were fastened stealthily around them, paralyzing all their limbs, rushing their bones and joints, and bruising and mangling their quivering flesh in his hor-

When the poor people that survive return to their homes and find them desolate, find that their wives and their children have sunk in poverty and starvation into untimely graves, or find them in rags and disease and crying for bread when these wan and weary men, many of them themselves crippled for life or wasted in health, with their constitutions broken and their prospects in life blasted, it will be difficult to restrain their vengeance against their opsors. Let them remit it however. Let them control themselves. Let them remember that many of the agents in the bloody drama were themselves unwilling agents, and as far as ssible drown the recollection of the past in the dark waters of oblivion. There are multitudes of these men who, if

they shall ever again be able to gather their household lares and penates around them and enjoy once more the blessings of peace, freedom and independence, will be the fastest and the most inflexible, the lionstitutions, of its laws and its principles, that can anywhere be found between the two oceans. of earth or of the infernal regions to shake their ment will sympathize with such men. They est believer in national progress and national de-

deserve commiseration, not censure. ses to have, and no doubt has, some general knowledge of the character of the newly-in- been more than trebled, and her debt is now a ator Oldham, charge of but 12½ per cent against it. All lavis, as what that Great Britain has done in paying of Texas, in his letter to Jeff Davis, as what might be used by secret emissaries to burn the her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. Federal shipping upon the Atlantic and the tation and consternation through the country. of life, energy, enterprise, and industry, and The plan was to send agents to scatter a com- the accumulated wealth of money and labor of bustible composition, a kind of powder, all the old countries pouring into the lap of our through Northern hotels and other buildings in giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the Northern cities and on the decks or in the the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible cabins of Northern and Western shipping. The composition was said to be something that

strength is but another name for national break out in flames in hundreds of places, if scattered in so many, bid deflance to all possicredit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon ble saving efforts, and involve property and life U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three This was the fiendish project that was presented to Jeff Davis by Senators Oldham and Johnson in an interview they had with him. Davis suggested some things that he thought might be obstacles in the way of its execution.

than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in am's letter to him, which we have pubhome at a round loss; and serves them right. withstanding his suggestion of difficulties, the plot was entirely practicable. Davis referred drop a tear over the grave of the Hon. Jerethat letter to Benjamin, his Secretary of State, mish Clemens, of Alabama, whose unexpected whom he instructed to call upon the gentleman | death at Huntsville has just been announced who had the secret of the mysterious composi- Mr. Clemens was one of those men in the South tion and ascertain whether the difficulties, prewho understood the nature of the storm which viously experienced, had been or could be over- in 1860 he saw ready to burst in its fury upon the country, and he put forth consequentily his tion plots had been tried by the rebel authorities before. Now let the rebels and their symeditor of the Memphis Enquirer, and with his pen and upon the stump he everywhere bating spirits of the late rebellion in the light of thed for the Union and the Constitution with a broad glare that this exposition throws | zeal and ability that few could equal. He conupon them. This fire-plot of Davis & Co. is fronted secession and revolution, and faithfully the twin horror of the yellow-fever plot of and eloquently warned the people of his section Blackburn & Co. Who that got up or promo-ted either is too good to do any deed that man or devil could suggest? Who that got up forsake the counsels of the great Fathers of the or promoted either is fit to fill a place in God's Republic to follow the blind guides of the hour, who were leading them they knew not where

The has been judicially proved and is not denied, but on the contrary it is admitted, that the Libby prison, when Col. Dalghren was advance ing upon Richmond, was mined, ready to be blown up with all its thousands of Federal prisinto the city. Lieut. Partlett, who was in Libby in September, 1863, and in December 1864, tifies that he knew the dreadful fact from his own personal observation. Thus a deed was contemplated and prepared for, unequalled in horror by any other that blackens in history. And, of course, the high rebel functiona-

Now will any one say that these high rebel massacre of thousands of helpless and innocent oners in case a Federal force should get into time before the war broke out in writing a book a plot for having all the great cities of the Unit- upon Hamilton and Burr. Peace to the asher ed States burned down by secret agents, and of Jere Clemens. who, according to every rational presumption, favored and promoted the hell-born scheme of Dr. Blackburn, to sow the seeds of yellow fever | President by a civil court would be a farce. and small-pox broadcast throughout the Fed- 'Twere better that a trial should be a farce than eral States-will any one, we ask, say that such that the Constitution should be. functionaries are a whit too good to have got up a conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and his Generals? Will it be contended that the authors and promoters of the greater crimes are incapable of

any evidence that he is guiltless of the Wash- transition period when he dropped his breeches ington murder, but, since he turned woman, there's no knowing what he may bring forth. It appears from the latest accounts, that

crat says: "A State has a right to execute her own laws by force, and, moreover, the right to te led, by a correspondent's misunderstanding, ommand the whole power of the Federal Government to do it." We have heard of this doctrine-put without any limitations-before. ognize it as an old acquaintance. It used to be rather a prevalent idea in South Carina that the minority should rule. The Democratic doctrine that the majority ought to rule was scouted as a heresy and unworthy of the

STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER -The Dem-

If, for example, Illinois should pass a law forever debarring any Kentuckian from acquirthe rights of citizenship within her limits, she would have "the right to command the whole power of the Federal Government" to enforce it! If the Legislature of Kentucky should pass a law prohibiting the Federal lourts from exercising any jurisdiction on her soil, she would have the right to call on the Federal Government to help her enforce her

Verily, our neighbor is making progress iously, this is the very quintessence of the doctrine of secession. If each State is thus abolutely sovereign, she can do what she pleases She can withdraw from the Union when she pleases, and for what cause she pleases, anything n the Federal Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The doctrine of the Constitution is thus reversed, and the doctrine of nullification and secession set up in its place. That instruent says-and really, if we have got to fight the battles of nullification and sec State omnipotence over again, it ought to be repeated every day-"The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in suance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be und thereby, any thing in the Constitution o laws of any State to the contrary notwithanding." This doesn't sound much like the tate omnipotence doctrine of the Democrat and of South Carolina. The convention that framed the Constitution evidently didn't entertain any such notions of independent State overeignty as our neighbor does. That body, in its official letter to Congress tran Constitution which its wisdom had formed, rence to this subject the following language: "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest.

Statesmanlike and admirable. The constitutional doctrine in regard to State ights is concisely this. Any State has a right to xecute her own laws by force, if necessary, and to call upon the National Government for esistance, if that be necessary, provided always ich laws do not conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. To determine this is the proper business of the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that de-

and orators pronounced the case to be despe-

rate. But when war again broke out, and the

national debt was rapidly carried up to one

hundred and forty millions, men of theory and

siness both pronounced that the fatal day had

certainly arrived. David Hume said that, al-

the country might possibly live through it, the

experiment must never be repeated-even a

said the nation must sink under it unless

some portion of the load was borne by the

pose this load produced the war of the revolu-

tion, and, instead of diminishing, added another

Macaulay, was England given over, but again

she was more prosperous than ever before. But

1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enor-

mous sum of over eight hundred millions ster-

ling, or four thousand three hundred million

dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of

the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firm-

velopment, might well have been appalled.

But in the very face of this mountain of obliga-

tion-to say nothing of her vast colonial posses-

sions-the property of the British nation has

plough, mines of all precious metals of which we

have hardly opened the doors, a population full

wars, we have demonstrated our nationa

strength; and, all the world over, national

be synonymous the world over with "as good

as British Consols." For our part, we think a

tenths annual interest, is just as much better

onsols, are now glad to sell out and invest at

atmost efforts to meet it. He was at the time

ness of despair; and when at last he was com

pelled to retreat be did it with a heart sur

Mr. Clemens was comparatively a young may

we had expected that he would play no unim-

portant part in restoring peace and union in his

native State of Alabama. His was a kindly,

generous nature, brave and true. He had

his faults-as who has not?-and he was perhaps

He was elected to the United States Senate in

849 to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. D.

M. Lewis, deceased, and was the youngest mem-

ber of that illustrious body. He wrote several

works of fiction, the publication of one of which

we regretted, and was, we think, engaged some

A correspondent of the New York

Times says that the trial of the assassins of the

Some irregularities should no doubt be

in consideration of the terrible energy with

which they fight. They are the dread of the

It takes several weeks for a tadpole to

ose his tail and turn to a frog. Jeff Davis's

Almost every country thinks that it can

afford to tolerate, if not approve, acts of trea-

rdoned to a portion of Capt. Terrell's men,

arcely fifty-one at the time of his death-and

charged with sorrow.

his own worst enemy.

guerillas everywhere.

son to all other countries.

an Colonies, and the attempt to im-

all increase might be fatal.

ough, by taxing its energies to the utmost,

TAKING THE OATH .- The rebel prisoners seat tered through the North exhibit a commendable cision there is no peaceful appeal. alacrity in taking the oath of allegiance. Al-NATIONAL DEBTS AND UNITED STATES STOCKS ready twenty-four hundred of them have done The creation of national debts is not a modern so at Camp Chase, Ohio, and received their disimprovement, but the ability of a great nation to charge papers. We are likewise informed that ovide for a great debt, and to make it the of over seven thousand non-commissioned offinost convenient and best form of personal cers and privates confined at Fort Delaware, all, perty, is a modern wonder. The debt of with the exception of three, have expressed eat Britain was begun by raising a million their willingness and desire to return to their sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great allegiance. Most of the commissioned officers ntest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the are also waiting to subscribe to the oath. debt had reached fifty millions. Many states-Lubbock, a member of Jeff Davis's staff men and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the ured with him, was the successor of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas. We are glad industry of the country, but when the war of that he is a prisoner. He has been a pestilent the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians fellow. We are informed by a distinguished

Texan, that, after the breaking out of the re-Union men of Texas lynched and murdered. May he be dealt with according to his deserts. The London Times says that our wa against the South has been waged as a war of bjugation. Indeed it hasn't, but our war with Great Britain, if we have one, will be. Of course, we don't want a war with her, but we

Hon. A. K. HARDING .- We caunot resist the

understate rather than overstate facts.

though we don't agree with them upon it.

GLASGOW, KY., May 15, 1865.

Sir: In your daily issue of the 1st of April,

respect it, nor from me soon near New Haven. Yours with all due respect. W. D. HUGHES.

time, for we are not fool enough to put any

trust in his word. But let him, like his late

Master Jeff Davis, have a petticoat ready for

an emergency.

general fitness and qualifications.

Mr. George D. Prentice:

confess that we should like to have another Trent affair occur about this time. When a Mexican officer at Buena Vista demanded, through Colonel Tom Crittenden. the surrender of old General Zach Taylor's hundred millions to the burden. Again, says army, the gallant Colonel replied, 'General Taylor never surrenders." But no Crittenden can

say that of General Dick Taylor. ness than a brute beast, he would, instead of thrusting himself before a disgusted public, wish to crawl to the centre of the earth and there hide forever from the eyes of men. Gen. Lee and his family are living on ra-

tions regularly served out to them by Government officers. We can venture a conjecture that their rations are better than the old Libby and Castle Thunder rations. The alacrity with which nearly the whole of the rebel prisoners throughout the United

the very best indications of the speedy return of We have vast territories untouched by the As the rebellion is closing up business, perhaps it had better have an auction sale.

it has left. A disloyal paper says a few words for Jeff

Baalam was unable to speak, his ass spake for A man's denial that he had anything to do with the Washington murder is worth nothing. Any man who took part in the murder would of

course deny it. No murderer is too good to Jeff Davis would be a most audacious man if he could say to the Federal Govern-

Mr. Rhett, the famous fire-eater of the Charleston Mercury, has taken the oath of al-

swearing inwardly than outwardly. We suppose that Jeff Davis may be considered about half man and half woman. It seems to us that the bloomer costume would best befit him.

Our neighbor of the Democrat says that we are fallible. Evidently he thinks that he is not so. Does he intend running for Pope of

Jeff Davis, when he was a man, was much nnoyed by the blacks, but, since he turned woman, he has been troubled with the whites. Why should Dr. Blackburn object to be-

ing hung? If permitted to live, will he not

The rebel Gen. Early died lately at Lynchburg. We suppose that the rebel Generals do not now regard death as a misfortune.

It is said that Jeff Davis, if he can get to Europe or Canada, means to set up a millinery and mantua-making establishment. The gallant Phil. Sheridan has gone to

Texas for Kirby Smith and Magruder. Our Phil. will give them their fill. Jeff Davis is said to be rather ill. Having turned woman, Jeff probably expects to be a

little unwell every month. We may say of the rushing stream of Federal power, that though its Banks caved, it inundated the Rebellion. Those who talk most generally talk to

the least purpose. In society the greatest bores never strike oil. We couldn't have believed that Jeff Davis would put on a petticoat to save his life. Alas

One half of the Southern rebels are in a very bad condition; the other half in a great deal worse.

John Bell declines returning to Nashville, not because he is afraid but simply because he is ashamed. Jeff Davis is journeying to Washington.

He is in travail very soon after turning woman. Jeff Davis corresponded with Booth in cypher, and now is himself a cypher. The Southern armies, like a certain kind

f paper, were lately hot-pressed. gar Jeff Davis was caught in a sack FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

onviction that we have permitted ourselves to THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN KENhonest no doubt, of Mr. Harding's late speech CKY.-The conviction of the expediency and necessity of ratifying the Constitutional Amendat Shelbyville, into doing him injustice. Acnent is, we think, everywhere gaining ground cording to our present information, which cannot be wrong, Mr. H. protests that he did not in this State. The best and most enlightened riends of Kentucky are rapidly wheeling into say in that speech what he was stated by our ne and putting their shoulders to the wheel to correspondent to have said-protests that he push on the great work of ridding the didn't say a word about the Louisville Journal: State of an incubus and a nuisance. Slavery in that he didn't say that the policy of the Admin-Kentucky is now neither one thing nor another. stration must be put'down even if it should have to be done by another revolution; and It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. The negroes are just free enough to be of no use to their that he didn't say, that, if the Constitutional Amendment should be ratified by Kentucky, the masters, but not free enough to relieve those masters of their responsibilities. The musters, negroes would be the equals of the whites and herefore, have all the hardships, but none of our daughters ere long be entertaining them in the benefits of the system of slave labor. Now parlors. And he is fully sustained in his is there any man, with a grain of common protestations by three respectable gentlemen in sense, and not utterly hide-bound by his letter that we give in snother column from prejudices, who, looking abroad over the the Democrat. Nothing is more gratifying to ountry and taking in the great facts of its situus than to correct injustice where we have done ation, expects the system of slavery in this it. And we do most earnestly wish that corre-State to improve? Can any man be so infatupondents would never mislead us. Let them ted? On the contrary, would not the evils now Mr. Harding is a gentleman of great ability, felt and universally admitted inevitably grow worse? Is there any hope of improvement and his integrity has never been questioned long as the present system is kept up in this We have always liked him. We like the other members of the Kentucky delegation in Con-State? We press the question home to the consideration of every man capable of thinking, gress who oppose the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and we have no thought and who has any interest in the present and future prosperity of this renowned old Comof denouncing them as candidates for re-election monwealth. It is sheer folly, it is utter madon account of their position upon that subject, ness, to attempt to dodge it. It will "down" at no man's bidding. It is before us for soluare well aware that the matter must and will enter ion, and it will stay before us until it is solved. into the canvass, but our own opinion is that all whether we wish it to or not. Now, if there is cessary issues should be avoided. The fewer no hope or prospect that the admitted evils at the issues made, the more likely the people his moment existing in connection with slavery will be to vote for candidates in view of their in Kentucky will grow less, but must go on increasing in extent and character so long as it nominally remains among us, is there any other ourse left us to pursue in regard to it compati-Sin: In your daily issue of the 1st of April, I find a letter said to be written by Bill Hughes, which letter I did not write, although it embodied my true feelings. After the dishonorable treatment toward Sue Mundy by the military suthorities I will take no Federal soldier prisoner, though I did parole eleven of Watson's men at Dixon, Webster county. They did not respect it, nor will I release. You will hear from me soon near New Haven.

Yours with all due respect. gress of the State, but to get rid of it with the ast delay practicable and with the least possieasonable men, men of hard common everypeople of Kentucky to possess, and we ask them the strong light which stern, undeniale facts cast upon it. We are not discussing W. D. Hughes had better take care what he the morality of slavery. We do not advocate says and does. As the leader of a guerilla band, the Constitutional Amendment from any etheri- the hardest thing in nature, except a miser's he is not in a very eligible situation for putting alized principles of sublimated humanitarianism forth threats as to what he will do. When his founded upon false assumptions. We have nothbrother guerillas all through our State and ing to do with theories of transcendental philoso all through other States are giving themselves phers who create monsters out of their own exup and craving pardon for their crimes, cited fancies and then proceed gravely to deis an ill time for him to be notifying nolish them. We do not believe, we never did our military forces that he will take no prisbelieve the relation of master and servant oners but kill every Federal soldier he can. He need not tell us where he expects to be at any

to be in itself wrong. How could we, indeed, without turning infidels and denying the whole biblical records? Abraham was the "father of the faithful," and vet Abraham owned more than three hundred slaves capable of bearing arms, and must have owned, therefore, all told, about fifteen hundred! If slavery, of itself, is the "sum of all iniquity," then Abraham, and not Satan, was the father of it all.

In saying this, we defend none of the abuses of the system, we never did defend any of them, and we never will defend any of them Its abuses do not necessarily form any part of it, and they have long been deplored and de nounced by the best men of the South. But because we do not believe the relation of

master and slave is a sin in itself, is that any reason why we should continue to retain the stem under the circumstances that have arisen against our interests? If a man has a vicious dog, is it not best to despatch him? If one has a horse that has become unmanageable and a nuisance, isn't it best to get rid of him? bellion, he was particularly active in having the or must he be retained simply because his retention is not morally wrong? We deal with ples of whole families. slavery as we would with any other civil institu-When any institution, through the progress of events becomes a means of weakness and fastens a clog upon our energies, hampering our prosperity, and creating feuds and va rious mischiefs, it becomes a high and imperative duty to cast it off and rid ourselves of it as

That slavery has retarded the population and growth of the Southern States seems to admit of no doubt. Why, pray, has not Virginia kept pace with New York? Why did not she estead of the Dutch State, become the Em nire State of the country? She was settled first Her soil is or was equal to that of New York. magnificent harbors-that of Norfolk-in the world. Her area is, or was, greater than that of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut combined, and she had every advantage which those States originally had. Why, then, we ask again, did she not keep pace with New York? And why has not the Empire City of the continent been built ing upon Manhattan Island? Some perhaps may tell us that it has all been owing to the fact that New York was settled by the States are taking the oath of allegiance is one of Dutch and Virginia by the English cavaliers and that the Dutch, being so much superior, pushed their State ahead. We reckon that Virginians won't thank any one for making such an argument, and we reckon, further, that Having been knocked down itself it may as it's all "bosh." If there had been no bar in ber well knock down any little goods and chattels civil institutions to the influx of foreigners they would have crowded into Virginia more rapidly and numerously than they did into New Davis for the alleged reason that he himself has not now the liberty of speech. Thus, when no other. The same reasoning applies to other States. Why, for a further illustration of the principle, should not Arkansas have been as populous, as wealthy and as powerful as any one of the Northwestern States? She is larger than Ohio, than Indiana, and nearly as large as Illinois. Her soil is more varied, yielding everything from potatoes to cotton. She is well watered and well timbered. her climate is healthy, and her mineral resources-undeveloped-are equal probably to those of any State in the Union, not excepting Pennsylvania. The great-river forms her eastern boundary, and through that great "inland sea," as Mr. Calhoun used to call the Mississippi, her legiance. We guess he did a good deal more products could easily and cheaply be carried to any part of the country or any part of the globe. Evidently she has been better situated as to markets than either Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Why, then, have her immense natural resources remained so long undeveloped, her population a mere handful, and with two repre in the House of Representatives, while the

Northwestern States, even the youngest of them, having no advantage over her in any respect except that they have been free States, have become great and powerful communities. exercising a controlling influence in the Government? The same principles and general reasoning apply to Louisiana and other Southern

The great facts we have suggested defy contradiction. They are patent to the whole country, and the considerations growing out of them must, it seems to us, make a powerful impression upon the minds of every intelligent nan in Kentucky. They establish the propo sition that slavery has retarded the growth and prosperity of the Southern States by preventing the development of their great, rich, and varied resources.

Without any reference, therefore, to the ethical question, there are great economic reasons why the remnants of the nominal slavery, which we have here, should be got rid of at the earliest possible moment. The best interests of the State demand it. There are some persons who admit all this,

but say that they want a State convention to effect the change. We should have no objection to this were there not an easier, simpler, and quicker mode. A State convention will cost the State a handsome sum whose expenditure is wholly useless. If a thing is to be done, the shortest and the least expensive way of doing it is, we submit, the best. What difference does the mode make so the object is accomplished? But we are told that the Constitution of Kentucky forbids emancipation, except upon certain conditions, and that, as the members of the Legislature take an oath to support that, they cannot vote for the amendment without violating said oath. This objection is wholly untenable. Does that oath apply, or was it designed to apply, to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery in said States? Was it intended by the authors of the Constitution of Kentucky that the oath precribed to be taken by the members of the Legislature should prevent them from voting in favor of an amendment to the supreme law of the land in strict ac cordance with its own provisions? The idea cordance with its own provisions? The idea brig.-Gens. Burnside, Shurz, Sigel, Alto, and

is an absurdity.. No such notion was even thought of by the framers of our State Consti tution, for the simple reason that no such amendment of the organic law of the land as has now been proposed was ever dreamed of as within the range of events possible in this

country. To stretch the eath in question to cover an object totally foreign to its purpose and nature. a subterfage to defeat the Constitutional Amendment, and is unworthy of further notice. Another objection which has been started is founded on the second section of the amendment, which says that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate legislation." Some people conjure up ghosts that slavery can never be restored in Ke and "chimeras dire" out of these very simple, and, it seems to us, very harmless words. The same power that this section confers has already been conferred by the Constitution. Article first, section eighth says "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested ov this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Now what is the difference between the power conferred on Congress this section and that of the proposed amendment? This only, that the section already in operation uses the words necessary and proper" laws, whereas the proposed section says "appropriate legislation!" Between "necessary and proper," and "apropriate," there is of course a world of hidden intagonism and danger. We have heard of the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, of hair splitting and all that, but we challenge any student of South Carolina literature to produce a finer or more beautiful specimen of either than is contained in the above objection. Really, the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment must be hard pressed for arguments ble with the prosperity, the peace, and the pro- if this is the best they can do. These puerilities prove that there are persons who are uning to see slavery disappear from Kentucky, ble trouble and expense? We are addressing and who entertain a faint hope that by some means or other, they don't know exactly how, day sense such as we believe a vast majority of the | it may vet be retained. Vain hope! Gentlemen. we tell you that the hand-writing is upon the view this question so vital to their interests wall, and you have only to open your eves to read and understand it. We understand perfectly how hard it is for one surrender his prejudices. It is perhaps heart. But it is a sacrifice which men are sometimes called upon to make from the highest, holiest, most imperative considerations. For any portion of the people of Kentucky to attempt to hold on upon theirs in reference to the defunct, demoralized, dethroned, and no longer debatable system of slavery is to try to hold or to weakness and poverty, wrangling and party strifes, with the absolute certainty that the effort will be utterly impotent

We hear no little complaint in relation to the conduct of some of the returned rebel sol. diers. We are informed that many of them carry side-arms and brandish them, on some occasions, in a manner far from pleasant to bystanders. There is no excuse for such conduct. and there is no occasion for the paroled prisoners to carry arms at all. Past differences should be forgotten, and every one should labor to preserve peace and harmony. If the practice is continued trouble may ensue.

General Magruder seems determined to continue the war. Whites and blacks alike are to do the fighting. Masters are to drill their slaves. But masters had better look out, or their slaves will "drill" them.

There are many clerks at Washington who shouldn't be turned out of their places to make room for crippled soldiers. There are clerks there whose removal would make crip-

We cannot believe, however, that the masses of the Bramlette party (if we may so style it) will go into this singular combination. In doing so they will take a retrograde step, and a fatual one, which will insolate them from that great and growing national element which is destined always to rule the Republic. A large majority of the people of Kentucky who have sustained the war for the Union, and are ready, therefore, to accept its results, are unwilling now to engage in even a temporary conflict to gather up the scattered remains of slavery; but, impressed with the vital importance of identifying this State with the great sisterhood of free Commonwealths in the West, are determined at once to decree emancipation by ratifying the All loyal men rejoice at the capture o vernor Harris, of Tennessee. He is one of the vilest and meanest of all possible rebels. A rat would be as fit a subject of mercy as he. There is no doubt that Great Britain will very soon withdraw her recognition of the rebels as belligerents. But this blow upon the dead

body of the rebellion is not needed. The pressing necessities of the hour are leading men, regardless of former political associations in this State to unite in a no-party organization for the purpose of meeting the great issue now before K nutcky, and for the purpose, also, of fully identifying the State with the na-The hands employed by some of the oil companies in Pennsylvania have struck for higher wages. The companies think that this ien't the right kind of oil-strike.

Gen. Sherman is doubly a conqueror.

ered not only Georgia and South volved in the question.

The comparatively few slaveholders of Kenprejudices. tucky, who are now struggling desperately to maintain slavery here are virtually the enemies of the free white laborers of the State. With this It is said that Jeff Davis assumed the pet-

maintain slavery here are virtually the enemies of the free white laborers of the State. With this true and liberal view of the issues at stake, the people are bound to vote for emancipation and for the Amendment, as the most direct and speedy mode of securing the desired result.

Let it be spoken from every stump in Kentucky that a war has commenced between the free laboring white men and the old slaveholders of the State, and let the contest be wooged with unfaltering determination until the laboring men of the State win the victory. This idea is true and thoroughly democratic.

We have said that the Wickliffe men of 1863 are making a bold effort to get control of the State. The thing was demonstrated in this city last night, when the anti-Amendment men held a caucus at the Capitol. The Democrat man complains that the Amendment men held a caucus which was addressed by Gen. Palmer (and I wish that every loyal Kentuckian had heard Palmer's speeck), but the anti-Amendment men turned around and held a cancus also. What will the Democrat man now sav? Last night, as I was going on to state, the Wickliffe party (we call it that, because the Wickliffe men control the party), the anti-Amendment men, held a caucus. There was some bolling done. When Lazarus W. Powell (a double-dyed secessionist), was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with Harney in the middle and Garrett Davis at the tail, a number of distinguished gentlemen, not liking to follow in the wake of the great Kentucky rebel, withdrew from the caucus. We are informed that among these gentlemen, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Hon. T. A Marshall, Dr. English, and others became utterly disgusted, and left the caucus. The Wickliffe men are ahead. Harney, being the organ of the present party, tuts his old peculiar friends in front, and the Union Bramlette men, who have forsaken the counsels of Heury Clay, must follow. The particular gentlemen above mentioned, however, wouldn't stand any such arrangement, and "left." Ex-Governor Robinson, we are told, refused to ticoat in compliment to the women who have shown such an absorbing interest in the success of the rebellion. We get a very dark-hued paper called

the "Richmond Times." If it were not darkhued, the name of Richmond times would be very inappropriate. The New Ironsides, having been completely overhauled at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is

prepared to overhaul any kind of craft that she may encounter. that we publish among our dispatches to-day. Every sentence, like a coachmar's whip, has a

snapper to it. As Jeff Davis has turned woman, it would obably be wrong to tax him with any hard work, but we may find him in labor one of these days.

The Federal authorities are supplying General Lee with rations, though it is said by ome that they will hang him. Are they fattening him to kill? What shall be done with Jeff Davis? Kill

nim, exclaim hundreds of thousands. But what good would that do to any mortal or immortal creature or thing? The editor of the Minnessta Times says

that he is "amused at the crafty wiles of the The little dog laughed to see sich craft.

The Confederate authorises did a great deal for the cause of the rebellion, for they were the cause of it, and they did a great deal for themselves.

The great rebellion was at frightful affair. At its breaking out, thousands of our young men got blue, and thousands of others turned

Perhaps the highest horse in the country the one that Kirby Smith is now riding. But Phil. Sheridan will soon unhorse him. General Sigel with true military ardor has

son, we are told, refused to attend the Wickliffe cancus.

The truth is, that these pro-slavery fogies don't know what to do. They see that slavery is gone, and they feel that they must go with it, if they save the consistency of their record. The people, we are sure, will not take care of them, for they have refused to take care of the people. Kentucky can't save slavery, nor can she save the old fogies. The masses are fully aware of that fact, and they intend to act upon it. The false and damnable questions which these demagogues are thrusting upon the State, such, for instance, as 'inegro suffrage' and 'inegro equality,' which they know to be infernally false, cannot drive the loyal yeomany from the broad and luminous path of duty lying before them. In conclusion, we urge the people to save the State, and bury the political demagogues who now infest it. taken his position at the head of thirty-two columns of-a Baltimore newspaper. We don't knew that Jeff Davis ever conronted bristling steel, but, when caught, he

out of Phil. Sheridan more easily than his

now infest it. friends can a little speech. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal].

CHICAGO, May 25.

The hosts of friends of the gallant Sherman in this city do not believe that he has acted toward Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton as represented. The fact of his name being canyassed for the next Presidency will flood the newspapers with worthless and unfounded assertions as to his military career and future political prospects. Nor is this all. We are such a peculiar people that we would slander our father, if he were a political opponent CHATTANOGA, May 26.
The general agent of the Southern Asso iated Press from Atlanta of the 24th state ciated Press from Atlanta of the 24th states that the Southern press disavow all idea of guerilla warfare or acts against individuals, holding other political opinions than themselves. They are disposed to do all they can under the circumstances to give the right direction to the future.

The absence of currency has a depressing effect on the people, the Confederate money having gone entirely out of use. The State issues have also sunk with it, and notes do not receive much of the public confidence, inasmuch as portions of their securitiee have been involved in public obligations.

Gold and silver are almost unknowa, except father, if he were a political opponent
The notorious villains Conlon and Hoyt, who
committed the brutal outrage on the young girl
Lottie Welsch, in a hole in this city, were yesterday each sentenced to five years impriso ment. The manner of the crime was so hideo that the press justly denounced the sentence a mere burlesque on justice.

involved in public obligations.
Gold and silver are almost unknown, except in the hands of a few holders, in small amounts.
The Southern press, as a general thing, have accepted the new change in affairs, and are willing to stand up manfully to the heavy task for the restoration of order and prosperity.
General Wilson's command are being rapidly sent North. One brigade arrived here to-day, on the way to Nashville. They are relieved by infantry from the coast of South Carolina.
Troops are being stationed at different points in Traks Mississippi to put down guerilla warfare.
The Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad is being pushed rapidly forward. Trains now run to Kingston.

Washingron, May 26,
The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorized announcement of the fact that the insurgent range stone at the time a piece of braggadocio, and communicated it to the Government a few days since. He did not know John Surrait.

Washingron, May 26,
The court-room was crowded again to day with spectators of both sexes, the largest part for the meing unable to find seats. The main attraction is the appearance of the prisoners.

Henry Finnegan testified that he was in Montreal in February; knew Sanders, Cleary, and others of that circle by sight; saw them at St. Lawrence Hall, and various public places; did not see Jacob Thompson or Tucker; on the evening of the 14th or 15th or 1 Gold and silver are almost unknown, except in the hands of a few holders, in small amounts.

This move will be prevented.

It is said discoveries have been made on ex-

WASHINGTON, May 26.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER

Politicians are actively engaged in this State in reorganizing political parties and framing party issues. A large class of mee, who, during four years past have made a record for themselves on certain questions of the day—a record which, from selfien motives, they value more highly than the weal of the State itself—are about to give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to save themselves in August next. They crave another lease of power, and have staked their hope of securing it upon the voting down of the Constitutional Amendment at the approaching Legislative election. These men know full well that the war of the rebellion has broken slavery down, just as the Journal,

as broken slavery down, just as the Journa our years ago, said it would do; they know

made by speech and vote, is against emainion and against the Amendment, and t

wholly of the present imperative demand the laws of Kentucky shall be modified

lved to fight for their record re

laws of Kentucky snan pled to the existing unavoidable and irreverle condition of affairs. To carry out their irpose, these old fogy politicians are adeavoring to unite all the complexless of party sentiment in Kentucky against the anti-slavery aroundment. At a time when the action of the completely cavironed the sentiment in the sempletely cavironed the sentiment is completely cavironed to the sentiment of the sentiment of

tates, while the system of slavery

hile the advancing and irresistible senti

est of us is torn and tattered and tallen awa

of the civilized world is expunging the institu-tion from the moral and political code of na-tions, these ancient politicians, prejudiced and bl nded, are standing by the shore of the mighty

tions, these ancient politicians, prejudiced and binded, are standing by the shore of the mighty current of events, and striving to dam its waters with bulmshes, which, however, are swept away as rapidly as they are thrown into the stream. Yet, they do not expect to stop the current; they know that its resistless course is destined to the limitless ocean of universal freedom. But the secret purpose of these men is, to continue, it possible, a tittle longer as the political leaders of Kentucky, that they may be enabled, seemingly at least, to carry the people into the great and inevitable anti-slavery reformation, for they intend to become, within the next tuelce months, emancipationists themselees. As evidence of this, we point to the fact that a portion of them are gradually taking ground in favor of emancipation through a State Convention amending the State Com titution. Those, however, who take ground for emancipation even by a State Convention, virtually confess all that the Amendment men say about slavery in Kentucky. They thereby admit that the institution is uprooted and must be treated as such. They only urge the adoption of a more dilatory and tedious process of modifying the fundamental law of the State so as to legalize the inevitable condition of affairs, and in order to secure for themselves: time to

s to legalize the inevitable condition of affairs
and in order to secure for themselves time i

monwealth. Let the people of Kentucky is derstand, therefore, that they cannot dependent upon these men who now stand up for slav, here for the preservation of the institution its

here for the preservation of the inches only we to preserve themselves at the expense of the pe

the Government over rebellion, slavery has been overthrown. And it will be found, upon inves-

tigation, that that portion of the Bramlette men of 1863 who now follow the Democrat have become pupils and followers of the Wickliffe

men, and are to be guided by them in the approaching contest. The Wickliffe men are sharp, in-

lement which may lift them to political powe

We cannot believe, however, that the masses of

ace to decree emancipation by ratifying the constitutional Amendment.

The peace and safety and prosperity of Ken-

prolonging the contest over a mor ifving car

The pressing necessities of the hour are lead-

true and liberal view of the issues at stake, the

cky can never be fully esta

deed, in having thus secured to thems

the State.

which to shape their own political charmony with the foreseen destiny of t

nor elsewhere in this Republic, but their i

E PRESENT AND FUTURE OF KENTUCKY POLITICS

Politicians are actively engaged in this Stareorganizing political parties and framing

FRANKFORT, May 25, 1865.

Mr. Chas. A. Marshall has a letter in the Maysville Eagle in response to an invitation to bim to be a candidate for Congress in the Maysville District. Mr. M. is an able and excelent man, but the only part of his letter that we like is that in which he says he won't be candidate. That part is worth more than all

Mr. Marshall, in this letter, assails the Contitutional Amendment. He says that by ratilying the amendment the people of Kentucky would surrender or transfer from themselves the privileges of self-government. Indeed they would not; they would simply be using in the free exercise of self-government, a power which the Constitution of the Republic gives them. The Constitution empowers all the States to vote for its own amendment, and, if the people of Kentucky think that their good would be promoted by the ratification of any particular mendment proposed, they simply, in ratifying t, practice self-government according to their convictions of what is best for themselve The able editor of the Maysville paper and his able correspondents have insisted that we should get rid of the pestilent relics or the pestilen name or mockery of slavery in this State as quick as possible; and nobody doubts that the adoption of the amendment would be the quickest and quietest way as well as an un questionably constitutional way. In using ou right to adopt the amendment, we should not forfeit or sacrifice a right of any kind. The amendment has been constitutionally proposed to our State, and can be constitutionally adop Mr. Marshall says: "No lawyer, having any regard for his reputation, will deny that the se

ed by her, all her rights remaining inviolate. ond clause of the amendment withdraws from the States the power to determine the social and nolitical status of the freed negro, and lodges in troops in their organized form, regiments, com-Congress alone the control of that race." had thought that Mr. M. possessed too much intellect and too much pride of intellect to say any such thing. We can tell him that thousands of lawyers, as able as he, and having as much "regard for reputation as he." deny that the preposed amendment would lodge in Congress the power to determine the social and political status of the negro race. We do hate to see a man of real talent and great respectability stooping to make assertions utterly unworthy of him Surely Mr. M. has too much sense not to know that the amendment would not lodge in Congress the power to determine the social status of the negro-the power to legislate him to preserve themselves at the expense of the peace and prosperity of the State.

It is a little remarkable that the Louisville Democrat, the Wickliffe organ of 1863, has become the organ ot a large proportion of the politicians who then sastained Governor Bramlette. Pro-slaveryism was the life and strength of the Wickliffe party, more valued as a political principle than the Government itself. The Bramlette men always put the Government higher than slavery. Now, however, the Democrat is the adopted medium of popular expression for a large portion of the old Bramlette party, who have been won over by the semi-rebels of Kentucky, at a time, too, when all the rest of mankind acknowledge that, in the triumph of into ladies' parlors; and, that it wouldn't lodge in that body or any other body the power to determine the negro's political status-the power to confer on him the right of suffrage The amendment would give to Congress no more power to fix the social and political statuof the negro than to settle the status of the dwellers in the moon. The amendment does provide, that, if it be adopted by the States and the slaves declared free, Congress shall see the measure carried out by appropriate legislation, but we have repeatedly shown, and Mr. Marshall will hardly deny, that Con gress would, under the Constitution, have just as much power without the second clause of the amendment as it can have with it. In this matter, the second clause neither increases nor abridges in the slightest degree the functions or prerogatives either of Congress or of the people. It is high time for all nonsense upon this point to stop.

Mr. Marshall cites the names of a few prom

nent radicals, such as Wendell Phillips, Samner, &c., who, he says, declare that their work will not be complete until the negro has the right of voting. Well, the views of these fa natics upon that subject have nothing to do with the duty of Kentucky to herself. The ratification of the amendment would give to Congres no power or shadow of power to establish negro suffrage. The Eastern fanatics and the two Houses of Congress would not have a particle more power to create negro suffrage if the amendment should be adopted than if it should be rejected. If they intend to do uncoxstitution slavery question in the midst of us shall be defi-plied setuled. We can either speedily get rid of our present annoyances on the subject by adopting the Amendment, or perpetuate them al deeds, the ratification of an amendment that's not unconstitutional would'nt at all increase their facilities for carrying out their intentions. If Congress wishes to pass an act "declaring that no State in its constitution or laws shall make any distinction founded on race or colo Congress can do this now just as easily as it could if Kentucky were to adopt the amendment forty times over. The plea, that the adop-All the poor men of Kentucky will rapidly tion of an amendment which Congress has an bted constitutional right to pro Kentucky to ratify would cause Congress to perpetrate unconstitutional outrages in regard to other matters, ill beflts "a lawyer having any

regard for his reputation. We are sorry that Mr. Marshall speaks as he does of the Governor of Kentucky. His language is unworthy of his position and character. It fouls his mouth. Gov. Bramiette is a patriot. He has signalized his patriotism where Mr. Marshall has had no opportunity of signalizing his. He is Mr. M.'s peer in intellect, in reputation, in moral courage, and in devotion to his State and country. Mr. M. would dare take no just step that Gov. Bramlette would not dare to take, side by side with him, and His Excellency's stride would not be less long or less firm than that of his gallant comrade. Mr. Marshall charges the Governer with getting up and keeping up agitation in Kentucky upon the subject of slavery when the people of the State want repose. It is difficult to think that the gentleman is serious and not waggish. He amendment adopted already by all the other border States and by the whole of the loyal States except New Jersey and very soon to be adopted by her is the only policy that can put an end to agitation here. He knows that Kentucky, as the only State nominally slave all the Union, cannot exist unagitated. He knows, that, if the amendment be not adopted by her now, the strife will be kept up from year to year, never to end but with the amendment's final ratification. Governor Bramlette is for quenching or casting out at once the fire-brand blazing fiercely in the midst of us. He would not have the State he so dearly loves bear the odium of being pointed at as the only slave State upon the continent. As the ders, he would have the name of it perish also and a new and healthy order of things established in keeping with the new wants and requirements of the people consequent upon the sweeping away of slavery by the mightiest war

We have felt constrained to express ou onviction, that, inasmuch as Jeff Davis exhib ited, under his own hand, an anxiety for the success of the rebel plot to employ secret agents for the destruction of all the important enough to engage, as he is charged with hav-Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson, and the Federal Cabinet and Generals. But it happens that we are not left to mere inference upon this subject. A document, captured with the rest of the Confederate archives, shows that an assassiacy, was proposed directly to Mr. Davis last November, and that, instead of rejecting it referred it respectfully to his Secretary of War-In this matter, as in the conflagration project, his only fear evidently was that an attempt, if made, might fail.

Among our telegraphic despatches the other day was a letter of J. W. Alston to Davis. It was found in the archives of the Confederal States at Montgomery. Though we have already published it, we reproduce it here:

ready published it, we reproduce it here:

White Sulphur Springs, Va.

To His Excellency President Davis:

I have been thinking for some time I would take this communication to you, but have been deterred from doing so on account of ill health. I now offer my services, and, if you will favor me in my designs, I will proceed to rid my country of some of her deadliest enemies by striking at the very hearts'-blood of those who seek to enchain her in slavery. I consider nothing dishonorable having such a tendency. All I ask is to favor me by granting the necessary papers to travel on while in the jurisdiction of this Government. I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feel condident I can execute anything I undertake. I am still in General Duke's command. I was in the raid last summer under Morgan. I and all except twenty-three officers were prisoners, but, finding a good opportunity while being taken to prison, I made my escape from them in the garb of a citizen. I attempted to pass out through the mountains, but finding that impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course North and West through Canada. By the assistance of Col. Halcome, I succeeded in making my way through the blockade, and having taken the yallow fever at Fermuda, I have been rendered unfit for service since my arrival. If I do anything for you. at Bermuda, I have been rendered unfit for ser-vice since my arrival. If I do anything for you, the news.

I shall expect your confidence in return. I shall expect your confidence in return. If you give this, Lean render you and my country very important service. Let me hear from you soon. I am anxious to be doing something, and having no command at present—all, or nearly all being in garrison—I desire you to favor me in this a short time. I would desire to have a personal interview with you, to perfect arrangements before starting.

I am, very respectfully, your servant, d. W. ALSTON.

Address me at the Springs, in hospital.

On the back of this letter was President Da-

On the back of this letter was President Da

is's endorsement as follows: "Lieut. Alston offers his services to his coun-ry to rid it of its deadliest enemies." Respectfully referred by order of the Presi-ent to the Secretary of War for attention. order of J. A. Campbell. A. G. W. B. H. HARRISON, Private Secretary.

Here was a letter, plainly and undisguisedly roposing to Davis that the leading spirits of he war on the Federal side should be got rid of y secret murder, and yet he, far from being shocked at the horrid offer, far from rebuking was, respectfully referred it to his Secretary of Well you know what importance f attach

This shows beyond all denial what the avresident of the Confederacy was and is. It howsthat he was entirely capable of complicity n the late murder and attempt at murder in Washington. Whether his guilt in that murder and that attempt can be fully established by documents or witnesses or both, we shall probably soon know. In the mean time, if his worshipers have to give up their idol, they had better emigrate to that part of the world where Devil worship is the established religion.

THE WAY THAT THE TROOPS ARE TO BE MUSTERED OUT. The War Department has recently published

ders defining the way that troops not intended

o be retained are to be mustered out and rerned to their States. The orders refer to the panies, batteries, &c., which are now parts of corps and divisions, serving in various parts of the country, and the way is substantially this: An rder to muster out a corps or division, or even a regiment, if it be serving detached, will be ent by the War Department to the Command. ing General of the corps or army or department in which the troops to be mustered out are serving, whereupon such troops are to be sent to certain places, named, within the department where the Commissaries of Musters will perform the service of the muster-out. For instance, all the troops to be mustered out which may be in, or which may arrive in the "Middle Military Division" will have the business done at one of three points within that military division, viz: Washington, Harper's Ferry, or Cumberland. Those in the Department of North Carolina at Newbern or Wilmington, those in the Department of Kentucky at Louisville, &c.; but the commanding General of a Department may change these points if he think proper, and if a single regiment is to be mustered out while the division to which it belongs remains in service, that regiment will be mustered out at the place where it may happen to be. After the musterout rolls of any regiment are all made, those copies intended for the use of the Paymaster and regimental officers are not to be yet delivered, but the Commissary of Musters must box them up, together with the regimental and company records and all surplus blanks, and place them in charge of a responsible officer of the regiment, and the regiment will then be sent in its organized form, under its proper officers, with its box of records and its colors, arms, and necessary equipage for travelling to the State where it belongs. For each tate one or more rendezvous has been desigmated, and that for Kentucky is Taylor Bar racks, Louisville. As soon as the regiment arrives in the State it will be reported to the Chief

Capt. Snyder), and taken control of by him. and to him will be delivered the muster out rolls and records by the officer to whose charge the box containing the same was entrusted. The Paymaster will then pay the troops on the rolls furnished, and the command will turn over to the proper officers the public property rought by it to the State. The chief muster ing officer will take possession of the regimental and company records and the colors of the regiment, to be disposed of by orders from

Mustering Officer for the State, or his assistant

at the point (in Kentucky, Brevet Colonel

Sidell, or his assistants, Capt. Fletcher and

the Adjutant General's office. While the troops are at the rendezvous for the State, and before the final discharge, the chief mustering officer will look to their being and be held accountable therefor, as well as for the preservation of public property. Supplies will be furnished on the usual requisitions, cuntersigned by the chief mustering officer or

his assistants. Before the regiment leaves the department where it was serving, and where the business for mustering out was done by the Commissary of Musters, all public property, except the records and colors, arms and equipments, necessary for travelling, and when it arrives at the rendezvous for the State, on completion of the business to be done there, the balance of public

property will be turned over. The Pay Department is required to have a sufficient number of Paymasters present to pay promptly the men discharged, and the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, and Ordnance departments respectively a sufficient number of officers to receive and receipt for the public property, and to furnish supplies, transportation, &c. Commissaries of Musters within the departments and before they start for the State rendezvous, the directions are, that "a critical examination of the regimental and company books, &c., will be made, and, in case of omissions, the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and to make all the entries as required by Army Regulations. At the same time, muster-out rolls will be commenced and prepared in accordance with existing regulations by the Comby Corps Commissaries. Corps and Department Commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy and executed promptly, using to this end Brigade and Division Commanders to superintend it, and their respective staff officers substance of slavery is dead throughout her bor- to aid the mustering officers in collecting the data for the muster-out rolls and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same. In framing the rolls, particular care must be exercised in stating balances of bounty payable [See General Orders 84, current series, Adj't Genl's

It will be seen by the words at the beginning of this article that the process of reducing the army as described herein is not to be done suddeply or all at the same time, or without further orders, but only when the War Department de-Federal cities and all the Federal shipping, he termines to dispense with the further services of was certainly bad enough and unscrapulous any particular corps or division or even of a regiment when detached, and then special oring done, in the conspiracy to murder President | ders will be issued by that Department. Accordingly it directs now that "the attention of commanding Generals of armies and departments be given to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records, &c., completed and arranged that at any time the muster-out rolls may be prepared without delay;" and it is presumed that the commanding Generals will issue orders to that effect, and appoint and instruct inspecting officers.

We have reason to know that intelligence, not official but coming from rebel sources, has been telegraphed to Washington to the effect that Kirby Smith has surrendered. We believe

provided with abundan The Treasury is provided means to pay off the two armies now congated here, and the payment of the troops commence on next Monday. The entire floating debt of the Treasury will e liquidated by the first of June. Gen. Logan will be tendered a Brigadier-Gen eralship in the regular army, and assigned to an important command in the Texas expedition.

A large number of troops will be sent west in

ps will be sent west in few days, en-route for Texas. The following is the letter of Gen. Sherman complaining of the suppression of his official orts already referred to:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, May 19, 1865.

DEAR BOWMAN: I am just arrived. All army will be in to-day. I have been lost to world in the woods for sometime, yet in ar ing at the settlements find stir among the people at home, and to most sinister motives have been and sed to I have made frequent official reports of official action in all public matters, and all of Well you know what I have been too long sighting with real rebels with muskets in their hands, to be scared by mers non-combatants no matter how high their civil rank and station. It is amusing to observe how brave and first the same when all danger is past. It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on the fields of battle that brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead, but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wife, rising from a feigned death stabbed again the dead Percy, and carried the carcass aloft in triu aph to preve his valor. So now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor, and seek to [win applianse and appropriate honors for deeds that never were done. As for myself, I ask no popularity and no reward, for I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports.

and reports.

I assert that my official letters and reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me. I do want peace and security and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande, and if it does not exist now and-stantially, it is for State reasons beyond my

It may be thought strange that one who has o fame but as a soldier should have been so areful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts. But it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offence to an ealight-cord and free people. But when men choose er and injure others when they car easily invent facts for the purpose—when the purposed victim is far away engaged in the public service of their own bidding, there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverence enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

New York, May 25. New York, May 25.

The Herald's Montgomery correspondent deails Greirson's raid through Alabama. He nst, destroying on the way, a large quantit of rebel stores.
On the 3d Gov. Watts was srrested and reach

on the ad Gov. Watts was stressed and reached Montgomery on the 5th. The people of all classes seem satisfied with the situation, and Union meetings, largely attended, have been held in various parts of the State. The rebel Gen. Forrest issued an address to the soldiers advising submission to the laws and aid in the

Gen. Forrest issued an address to the soldiers advising submission to the laws and aid in the restoration of peace.

The Texan papers of the 10th inst. contain amusing accounts of the attempts to fire the hearts of the people of that State. A meeting was held at Chappel Hill, and a committee was appointed to devise means to assist Magruder to continue the war.

A proposition to conscript all males, white and black over thirteen years of age, was submitted. Masters will be compelled to drill their slaves, and lead them in battle.

The women are also to be furnished with weapons to defend themselves at home. The measures were to be submitted to Kirby Smith or the President, Jeff Davis, at large, They claim to be able to bring into the field 80,000, every one of whom will oe above thirteen years of age.

CAIRO, May 25. Twenty vessels of the Mississippi flotilia have en ordered to Cairo to be discharged. It is reported at Little Rock that Kirby Smith being reenforced by men from the east side f the Mississippi river. Things are progsess-

ing finely in Arkansas.

The New Orleans Times of the 20th, states that it was previously informed that Kirby Smith had not been assassinated. Mrs. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the mouth of Red river. It is represented that the position of her husband is extremely cal, as one party threatened to assassinate if he surrendered, and another threatened him if he sur ke him if he cor to foreske him if he continued the struggle.

The Times also says: The rebel Gen. Hood and staff crossed the Mississippi river at Tunica Bend about the 7th. The expedition sent in

WASHINGTON, May 25. A report prevails that ex-Governor Letcher has been captured by some of General Torbett's It was some time before they could get the old hero to come out, but the immense crowd would listen to no excuse, and so he had to appear in response to the compliment paid him by his fellow chizers.

his fellow chizens.

He made a very brief speech expressing the earnest hope that now that the war is virtually over, his brothers in arms will, with the greatest alacrity, resume their former avocations of peaceful lives, and go to work with a good will and energy to make this Union as prosperous and happy as it was before the rebellion, which has been effectually crushed.

Beston, May 25.

The United States on phost Tracegory from

The United States gunboat Fuscarora, from Fortress Monree, with Alex. H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan on board, arrived below this port this morning. The rebel passy will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour

A gentleman from Southern Illinois was ga

A gentleman from Southern Illinois was garreted in a public street last night at 11 o'clock, and robbed of §1 975. The robbers had discovered him receiving the money from the express office, and then like bloodhounds they tracked him until they found a favorable opportunity to waylay their victim.

The first rebel flag made in Charleston by the ladies in that city after the State seceded, and presented to the regiment of chivalry who were to annihilate the Northern mudsilis, has been received by the Committee on Trophies, and will be exhibited at the Northwestern Fair.

Four rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas will not take the oath of allegiance, on the ground that Richmond is not taken. Like one John Bull, they are now living under petticoat government. ernment.
C. A. Dana, ex Assistant Secretary of War,
will positively assume control of the new paper,
the Republican, on the 1st of June. He re-

signed for this purpose.

Washington, May 25.

This morning a witness was called, who test field that, on the 17th of April, he searched the

beggage of Arnold a short distance from Fort-ress Monroe, and found passes, clothing, and a navy revolver. The court here produced the pistol, which the witness identified. It was loaded then as it was at this time. The court loaded then as it was at this time. The court ordered the pistol to be discharged.

Two other witnesses testified as to the horrid treatment of the sick and wounded Union prisoners, both in the hospitals and at Libby Prison. They were told by Major Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, that the treatment was good enough for Yankees. Out of forty sick brought in, eight or twelve died the first night. The weakness and emaciation of the prisoners was owing to the bad character and insufficiency of food. They were told that the bad treatment was in way of retallation, on the ground that the rebel prisoners had been treated worse than the Union prisoners.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The quarrel of Sherman and Stanton increases in intensity and bitterness. The Chronicle contains a long communication from one of Sherman's friends on the recent events, and the general management of the War Department of Stanton is reviewed in scathing terms.

The Postmaster-General has started South to make arrangements for postal communications. The Post's Washington special says: There is no longer a doubt that Davis will be tried for treason very soon in a civil court—probably in Washington. General Lee will be indicted by a grand jury in Richmond soon for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole will be of no use to him.

Washington, May 25.

Major Marsh testified that he was an officer

The orders of the War Department that furnish the subject of this article apply to the troops in their organized form of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies; but as prior orders have been given in regard to men absent from their organizations, in hospitals, &c., the whole have been for some time engaged in mustering out such detached men, and are required to furnish copies of the muster-out rolls to the chief mustering officer of the State to which the men belong, so that he may file these rolls and refer to them when the organization to which the men belong returns to be paid and finally discharged, that there may be no duplicating of discharges or double payments.

Alexander H. Stephens has from the first done the Confederate cause a great deal more harm than good. We heard rebel leaders say unreservedly in Richmond last December, when Jeff Davis's health was very bad, that, if he should die, assassination would be resorted to as a means of preventing Stephens from being President. And now shall Stephens be harehly dealt with by the Federal authorities that hold bim captive?

**We have reason to know that intelligence, at the war of the work was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner on the Libror, 1863, to the 21st of March, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confider in a Maryland regiment from 1861 to ing condition, and were compelled to remain there twenty-four hours without clothes or a bit to eat as punishment for the escape of the two officers. A Col. Fowler on being remon-strated with said that the treatment was too d—d good for you Yankees. A man could not possibly live on the rations for days. We lived

nths, testified to the treatment of They had no shelter, but were live in swamps. Their blanket. ge being thrown into it. Cobb, aid something about a plan to the North. I can't tell what used. The treatment of sick ery shameful. They go erything. They got no a cent of the prisoners They got pitch vear but drawers and a shirt. ere by our Government was taken b

on would.

Ross, clerk in the Libby Prison in 1864, testified that the prison was mined time of Kilpatrick's raid, and that he n a fuse in Major Turner's office. It was t second fuse. Turner told him it was the powder off in case the raiders got city, and blow up the prison and pris-The powder was taken away in May. Turner was a subordinate officer of r Department. number were killed. The damage by the flood to property is large. Thousands of sheep, cat-tie, and horses were lost. The injury to the Central Railroad is thought to be heavy. New York, May 26.
The Commercial's Washington special says:
The capture of Breckinridge is confidently
anticipated by the authorities. News of his
whereabouts has been received, and an effective
pursuit has been organized.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.
camer sailed from here this morning for
sah under sealed orders.
Davis and her four children go to Savn the Clyde, as permission for them to
north has been refused by the War

says eight thou and is are now at Mobile, being paroled; among rs Dick Taylor and other prominent Gen-

Commercial says: Captain Mullarkey, of is army, who has arrived in New Orleans, at Kirby Smith has considerable blow him, but no real stability, and is of the sion that, as soon as the Federal army its appearance in that region, Smith will surrender or skedaddle to Mexico, rather be Secretary of War to issue an order permit-ing every Union soldier to bear to his home, as eirloom to his family, the musket he bore hrough the conflict for the Union. The sugdie in the last ditch.

Washington, May 25. retary of War in the name people and, returned thanks to Ool. Pritchard for atry and activity exhibited by him in it of the greatest criminal of the age, the respirit of his report

Washington, May 26.
Secretary Welles, accompanied by PostmasGeneral Dennison, M. M. Faron, E-q., chief
ark of the Navy Department, and other disguished gentlemen, salled to-day in the San-

on the Southern Atlantic coast. The party canch all the principal ports south of Norspending a few days at each place.

Haneock's veteran corps was reviewed thermoon at its camping ground in Mary-This corps will probably form a part of rec of the Texas expedition. It is a splenday of men.

as soon as the attendance of witnesses for prosecution can be procured. clonel Harrison, Jeff Davis's private secre-, has been brought here, and is now in close thement. He will be an important witness

New YORK, May 26.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that Seddon, ex-rebel Secretary of War, has been arrested and imprisoned on a gunboat in the James river, with Hunter and Campbell, it was believed that Lee would also soon be in unstudy, and Gov. Smith, now already cap-

vis sits alone in his cell, save the two de, who are not permitted to address him by sbject whatever, and it is understood he be given no light.

Herald's proposition to pay off our naledebt by individual subscription has been onded to by Commodore Vanderbuilt taking the shares, Robert Bonner two, and y A. Heisers and sons two. These shares wenty thousand dollars each.

Tribune's Washington special says: All avalry of the Western departments is to be ered immediately at Cairo for active Texan

following is a synopsis of an important just issued from the War Department, or to the mustering out and discharging of teers. The several divisions of the various nucers. The several divisions of the various y corps will be kept intact, and the Com-ding Generals, immediately on the receipt rders directing any portion of said forces to unstered out. will order the same, if not al-y there, at or to one of the following ren-

rous:
irst—Troops of the Middle Army and of
armies or departments acting therein will
sezvous in the defenses of Washington,
per's Ferry, and Cumberland.
scond—Those of the Military Division of
James at Richmond and Old Point Comfort,

and 300,600 in Augusta and Atlanta.

Carlisle, PA, May 26.

A fire occurred last night five miles west of Carlisle. Seven children, the oldest fifteen years and the youngest six months old, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, the parents, were severely burned. The fire was an accident. hird—Those of the D-partment of North bilina at Newbern and Wilmington. burth—Those of the Department of the that Charleston and Savannah. fth—Those of the Military Division West of Mississippi at Mobile, New Orleans and subnry. nrg. h—The Military Division of Missouri at Rock, St. Louis, and Fort Leavenworth.

New ORLEANS, May 21, via Cairo May 26.

otton can be bought very low for gold.

reral boats are loaded and ready to come out Red river as soon as permitted. Another of truce boat is expected down on the 24th.

were severely burned. The fire was an accicent.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A gentleman from Fort Monroe says that Jeff
Davis has been manacled on both ankles with a
chain connecting, about three feet long. He
stoutly resisted the process of manacling,
and threatened vengeance on those dong it. Rather than submit he wanted
the guards to shoot him. It became
necessary to throw him on his back and hold
him there until the irons were clinched by a son
of Vulcan. No knives or forks are allowed in
his cell, and nothing more destructive than a
soup spoon. Two guards are in his casemate
continually. The department of the commands lle. Knoxville, and Memphis. The Department of Kentucky at oville,

nth—The Middle Department at Baltimore,
ectal orders will be given from the AdjaGeneral's office relative to troops serving in
Departments of the East, Peon-sylvania,
Northwest, New Mexico, and the Pacific, as
ime for the discharge of said troops apches.

Col. James Martin, of the 110th Illinois Volcol. sames shartin, of the first lithous volunteers, vesterday received his appointment as Brevet Brigadier General, to date from May 19th.

Col. Martin distinguished himself in the late campaign under Gen Sherman.

Colonel R. D. Murray, of the 100th regiment colored troops, and at present one of the sacretaries to the President, has been appointed a Brevet Brigadier-General. e mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and been sent to their several tates. The Adjutant General of the army will esignate the place and rendezvous in the states owigh regiments, after being mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

Every regiment will be sent forward to its tate and rendezvous as soon as the rolls are completed, carrying with them their arms, lothing, and necessary equipage. On the arrival of the regiments in their respective States as ment and supplies will be issued by the receive supply departments on requisition of struns countersigned by the chief mustering flicer or his assistant.

NEW ORLEANS. MAY 21. VIA CARDO, MAY 26.

revet Brigadier-General.
The grand jury, in order to secure jurisdicon in the matter, have indicted John C. Breckuridge for committing an overt act of treasen
tihin the limits of the District of Columbia,
if July last, by killing citizens and burning
conectiv. roperty.

Breckinridge is charged with being personilly present and Jeff Davis constructively. So
he indictment was presented in open court tolay. A bench warrant was issued for Breckinidge. Notwithstanding these proceedings, it
is believed here that Davis will be tried before
he United States Circuit Court at Baltimore,
blief Justice Chase presiding.

Rumors have prevailed here to-day that Davis'
s to be brought here, and that he was placed
i front yesterday preparatory to being reicayune has the following reliable news the Trans-Mississippi Department: Co'. c's conference with Kirby Smith resulted

irons yesterday preparatory to being reol. Sprague resumed, accompanied by a Mis-ri Colonel, who goes to Washington with 1 to confer with the authorities there. If berals are not included in the amnesty, they spec to join Maximilian. The troops are de-ted in great numbers and going home. Peo-

noved.

Gen. Sherman's official report of his operaflons in Norsh Carolina it is thought will be
sublished in a few days. It is a very claborate
locument and covers fully both the military
and civil acts of that campaign. When pubished it will appear as an extract from his
vidence before the Committee on the Conduct
of the War.

The loyal refugees who have returned to
london and Fairlax counties state that the grae.

loyar rerigees who have resultant in and Fairlax counties state that the gue-have entirely abandoned that section. The tants are resuming their business unmoseted.

The farmers are putting in crops, and a numer of Northern men have invested in land with view of immediate occupation. A few cases of horse-stealing have occurred but with this exception the country is as quiet as before the

Red river as soon as permitted. Another of truce boat is expected down on the 24th, country is overflown from Alexandria to mouth of Red river.

Be steamship Clinton, from Brazos the 16th, gs information of a fight at Bocodelchico, between the Union forces under Colonel rett, and five hundred rebels, in which the may were driven twenty miles toward smerylle, when the rebels received reinforces Barrett retreated fighting, and reached zos with the loss of seventy-two killed, moded, and missing, including Capt. Temple Lieutenant Sedgwick, of the 34th Indiana, tured. General Slaughter's official report

General Sherman will soon issue a farewell address to his army, preparatory to makin trip to Ohio via New York. Most of his tro Washington, May 25. re encamped along the line of defence on the orth side of the Potomac.

hour it was ascertained he was at the Metropitan Hotel, and thither the party went response to loud cheers and calls for Sherma

e appeared on the balcony, and spoke as fol

ows:
I was sorry I was not at home when you alled to night, for I am here, a stranger, in a trange house, and have no right to use it for his purpose, but I thank you for your kind.

owever, being repaired by the Companies.

A terrible rain-storm occurred in Richmond is Sunday. A portion of the city was comletely inundated, and it was rumored that a

General Sherman expects to leave for the West in a few days. He will lead his soldiers

weet in a lew days. He will lead in Soliters to their homes. He resigns, through General Grant, the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and will at once resume his dules until the civil authority has been restored.

F. Seward has somewhat recovered from his wedgeners.

The Herald's Washington special says: The rmy of the Tennessee, commanded by Majo-eneral Logan, will retain its organization and

cruited to its old strength by assignment ops from disbanded corps and armies. ator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has urged

laden with staves, corn, thirty bales of , three cases of goods, and six barrels of y. The expedition also found twenty bales of cotton on the bank of the river

cleared of obstructions and a number of gans sunk by the rebels raised. A large quantity of Confederate cotton stored away along the banks of the river will be captured. The rebel naval station at Halifax has been taken possession of

y our forces, and will be held until further or-

lers' The Grand Jury of the District to-day found

The Grand Jury of the District to-day fourfd bills of indictment against Jeff Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overtact was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and jurisdiction of this court, the killing of citizens, and destroying property, and being present in person. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before court for trial.

Many thousands of mules are being disposed of at public auction in this city the Quartermastr's Department. The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies now going

tl the number of animals is reduced in propor-tion to the reduction of the armies now going on rapidly. There are in the Armies of the Potomac, Tennessee, and Georgia, probably 4,000 of the finest six mule teams in the world. Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war as young mules. The whole South is surpped of farming stock, and the North has olso suffered from the drain of animals to cupply the armies.

The steamer Case, from Savannah the 23d, as arrived. The Custom house there had been

e-opened.

The rebel General Bruce had delivered an address to the Kentucky troops, advising them to eturn to their homes, as there were no hopes of prosecuting the war to different conclusions it her here of in the Toron Ministration.

r here or in the Trans-Mississippi Depart-

Int. There are 35,000 bales of cotton in Macon,

New York, May 26.

The fighting 6th corps, Gen. Wright com anding, is expected here Sunday evening, and nanding, is expected here Sunday evening, and vill be reviewed on Monday. The reserve ar-illery of the Army of the Potomac will be re-iewed at the same time. John T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Theatre, as unconditionally released from arrest to day, for the slightest suspicion has been attached to im in this community.

WASHINGTON, May 26

The Attorney General has just need as years.

him in this community.

Washington, May 26

The Attorney-General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was only a means to secure a specific purpose—the suppression of rebellion. The rebellion ended the amnesty. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. The executive elemency cannot stretch to the future, therefore the decrees of compensation must stand the decision, which will be given to the public in a few days.

The Tribune's special says that in the election for the House of Delegates yesterday, the disunionists swept Virginia as far as known.

In the Alexandria District Wam. Danly, of Fairfax Courthouse, who has a bitter harted to the Union, and who became a cripple in the rebel service, has been elected to the Senate; and J. English, who is no less bitter, to the House. English took the eath of allegiance only the night before he announced himself as a candidate. have no right to use it for his purpose, but I thank you for your kindness to me and the army I command. [Cheers—hurrah.] There are too many noisy omnimises and street cars in the town for me—laugter, we like pine woods better, for there we can be heard, and felt too. [Applause, ries of 'that's so,'] He resumed: There are no more rebels now, they have gone up. [Laughler, cries of 'that,'s so, good for you.']

I repeat, I am thankful to the people for the manifestations of friendship extended to the army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets. I know every soldier felt a sense of welcome, not only in the streets, but in every house. I thank you in the name of the army for your appreciation for what they have done in the past, promising that they will in the future re-ciprocate it. I have not and will not make a speech; but you must regard all further silence

past, promising that they will in the fature reciprocate it. I have not and will not make a speech; but you must regard all further silence for what I mean.

Three cheers and a tiger were given, and he retired during a patriotic air by the band.

NEW FORK, May 26.

An attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate Gen. Durall, commanding the United States forces at [Stanton, Va. The General escaped without injury.

On Sunday night last the railroad bridge over the stream near Petersburg gave way, throwing a train into the chasm. Two men were killed, four missing, and fourteen wounded. They were all persons connected with the road.

The Post's Washington special says: Gov. Pierpont arrived in Richmond yesterday and assumed executive control of the State.

A special from Lynchburg says: We are cut off from every section of the world, and it is impossible to hear from friends abroad. The Orange and Alexandria trains are only running to Amherst Court-house. Those of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad go twenty miles west. The Sonthside is in operation between there and the Junction. The chief damage to the roads is the destruction of the bridges. These are, however, being repaired by the Companies. a candidate.

The Herald's British correspondent explains how the rebel archives fell into our hands. General Johnston notified General Schoffield that they were at Charlotte, and the latter sent Licutenant Washburn for them.

Gen. Johnston received Licut. Washburn very courteously and told him where the documents were secreted in a cellar. He had already turnd them over to the Union commander of the ost, as he had no troops to put over them a uards. They were found in eighty-three boxe f all sizes and descriptions. A large number of captured Union flags, duly elled, were found. abelied, were found.

Gov. Vance claims that, though arrested, he was not arrested as a fugitive, for he had preciously offered to surrender himself to Gen.

Schofield, but was refused and allowed to re-

urn to his family.
The Heralds' 5th corps correspondent says the work of mustering out under the late order, reg-iments whose terms of service expired prior to the 1st, has been entered upon earnestly; mus-ter rolls are being put in readiness as rapidly as

possible.

It is supposed that within ten days the whole work will be accomplished. Thursday night the corps which lies near Washington had a rand torch light procession.

Gen. Griffin, commanding the corps, has been presented with a corps badge, costing \$250.

The 6th Corps, which has been at Manchester, on the James, has started for Washington to be mustered out of service.

the same, massarded for washington to be ustered out of service.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent of the th says: The city is filling up by the arrival paroled officers and soldiers from Dick Tayris army. They meet our officers and men in a streets and bottle, with the atmost good streets and hotels with the utmost goo cellings, and quiet and order prevails.

Trade is improving, and goods are arriving in arge quantities from New Orleans by every Both General Steele and Dick Taylor

Washington, May 26.

A gold medal commemerative of the inauguration of the South America International Congress has been sent to the President by the President of Peru.

Specie is the only currency used in Southwestern Virginia. The corn and wheat crops there are abundant. Union men returning from the North are still expressed to social presents. from the North are still exposed to social per secution. A black girl was inhumanly whipper and lacerated by her late master for refusing t work without pay. An order for his arrest issued, but he had fled.

issued, but he had fied.

New York, May 27.

The Herald has modified its proposition for subscriptions to pay off the national debt by reducing the shares to \$1,000 each. It publishes a number of new subscriptions. They now foot up one hundred and ten shares taken, amounting to \$110,0090.

A special to the Tribune dated Washington, May 26, says Frederick Seward's condition still continues to excite apprehension.

Gov. Fenton visited the New York troops today, and met with a hearty reception. He was highly pleased with their appearance.

Washington, May 26.

beirloom to his family, the musket he bore through the conflict for the Union. The suggestion meets with universal approval.

Letters from Raleigh, from persons familiar with the sentiments of slaveholders in North and South Carolina, say that the negroes in these States are being driven away from their old homes by their masters, who refuse to hire them as free laborers. The consequence is the blacks are in a pitiable condition.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, speaking of the review, says: Naturally, a comparison was made between the Eastern and Western troops. The Western men were taller, with fewer boys and scarcely any foreigners among them. The marching step was several inches longer, and yellow and red beards and light hair predominated. The officers of the Army of the Pt. mac conceded that they marched better. They moved with an elastic, epringy, swinging step that doesn't belong to Eastern boys, and their faces were more intelligent, self-reliant, and determined. One c unid not distinguish officers from men except by their uniforms. The privates and officers seemed equal in intelligence and manly bearing. On the other hand, the Eastern troops showed more pure discipline—more drill, and there was a marked distinction between the officers and men in point of culture.

Washington, May 26 highly pleased with their appearance.

Washington, May 26,
Chas. Levering testified to the cruel treatment of prisoners by the rebels. James Young gave similar testimony. At Florence the keepirs of the prisons threatened to starve us before they had made a raid through the country,
John Young testified to the identity of the confession made by Kennedy, hung in New York
cometime 250, whose confession was made to
Col. Burke, and has been published.

The testimony for the defence was resumed.
Jos. H. Notby testified that he bought some
lard of Mrs. Surratt some years ago. He received a letter from her on the 14th of April by
Mr. G. Winn; owed her a part of the purchase
money and she wanted it settled; did not see
her that day. Dr. John C. Thomas, brother
of the former witness, testified to his brother
telling him of the arrest of Doctor Mudd.
First time his brother ever spoke of a conversation with Madd. a marked distinction between the officers and men in point of culture.

Washington, May 26.

Acting Rear-Admiral Bradford, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a copy of a letter from Commander Macom, giving details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke river by the picket boat No. 5, under command of Lieutensant-Commander Thornton.

The expedition proceeded as far up the Roanoke river as the rebel naval station Halitax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers Cotton Plant, Fisher, and Dally, and the engines of Cushing's torpedo boat, and another eraft of some kind, built by the rebels. The vessels

First time his brother ever spoke of a conversa-tion with Mudd some weeks beforewas after be latter's arrest. His brother's mind was not xactly right for a long time in consequence of in attack of paralysis. The impression of the ditness was that his brother's mind was not alrays sound; he is talkative at all ti erything he knows, and belives all he h e has not had an attack for some time, and he On cross-examination the witness said that

is brother stated that Mudd said the President and Cabinet would all be killed in a few weeks, nd that he as well as other Union men in Indiana would be killed My brother then seemed to be in his right mind and not at all excited. Samuel W. Allester, clerk in a Pennsylvania house at Washington, produced the register of that house, and found the names of Dr. Mudd and J. T. Mudd on the register of 23d of Deand J. T. Madd on the register of 23d of De-cember last. Mudd's name was not on the register in January. On cross examination the witness was asked if he knew whether Dr. Mudd slept in the room with Alseratt on the night of the assassination. He answered no, he was in bed when Alseratt came up. J. T. Mudd testi-fied to being in Washington on the 23d of December with Dr. Mudd. The witness stated the transaction on that visit was purely business. Dr. Mudd's character is exemplary; he has an amicable disposition; is a good citizen, good reighbor, besides being honest and courteous. I have lived near him all my life time, and be-lieve him humane and kind. Witness saw Booth in the church near his residence in the latter part of November. Witness only knew the (Booth's) business from what he heard others say.

thers say. Question—What was the common talk?
Judge Bingham objected. Mr. Ewing said defence wished to show that Booth was in the country ostensibly for the purpose of selecting and investing in land. This was introduced as explaratory to his meeting with Mudd, whose lamily were large land holders and anxious to sell land. tior—What was the common talk? lland. Judge Holt thought that mere idle rumor

os 'nt properly admissable.

Objection sustained. On cross examination, itness said he had not heard the prisoner exwitness said he had not heard the prisoner express centiments of opposition to the policy of
the Government, and had never known any dislevel act of his; never saw a Confederate soldier
about his house; have heard of his shooting
about his negroes, and have no doubt of its
touth heard that the slave refused to do something, and the Doctor shot him in the calf of
the leg to frighten him; never heard him talk a
great deal in opposition to the Administration,
except with reference to the emancipation police.

Francis Lucas testified to having served on Francis Lucas testified to having served on Christmas last to carry some articles purchased by Dr. Mudd, from Washington to his home.

J. C. Thomson, residing in Charles county, Maryland, testified that he was introduced to a man named Broth by Dr. Green, at his house, in October or Novembur last. Think he brought a letter to Green from somebody in Montreal tamed Martin; it was simply a letter of introduction, stating that Booth wanted to see the country; witness introduced Booth to Mudd; be so stated to me; I think I told him that Henry Mudd, father of the accused, was a large property-holder, and he might purchase land on him.

Booth saked me in regard to the roads leading to the Potemac river. I told him that I

to the Potomac river. I told him that I ew them as far as Allen's Fresh and Newew them as has a string. Fresh and New-rit, but no forther. Then Booth asked me if ere were any horses in the vicinity for sale, told him I didn't know; that the Government ad taken them to Washington and sold them, think Booth staid at Green's house that night do next day. I think I saw him again about middle of December, when he staid at en's all night, and left early next morning. Green is seventy-four years of age and bed-

On cross examination witness said that Booth ver had any lands there. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Post Office Department has contracted in J. E. Recside for convergence. with J. E. Reside for conveyance of mails daily and back on the route from Lincoln, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, including intermediate points, tle service to commence on the 1st of July. The c. mpensation is \$225,000 per annum.

Washington, May 27.
Alabama has been divided into three internal venue districts, but no appointments have yet sen made of assessors and collectors,

teen made of assessors and collectors,

New York, May 27.

Kirby Smith and Magruder are reported to be quite formidable, probably 80,000 men, and are said to be well supplied with provisions and nunitions of war.

The rebel Major-General Edward Johnson, who was captured at Nashville, in December 11st, has been brought to this city from Fort Warren, and will appear as witness on defence 1 efore the commission trying the conspirators. It is said that several officers of his staff have al. o been summoned as witnesses.

Thousands of soldlers are rambling in this city and vicinity, in view of which Gen. Augur has issued an order that all bar-rooms and places where intoxicating liquors are sold, be closed between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning.

The payment of troops commences next week.

and 7 o'clock in the morning.

The payment of troops commences next week.

The dry goods trade has been rather dull during the past week. There is no change of any moment in prices. The stock of domestic fabrics is accumulating at at the supply of foreign goods is unusually I ght.

MONDAY MAY 90 1865 KIRBY SMITH'S SULRENDER-THE FINISHIN TROKE TO THE REBELLION .- We stated on Sat. lay, that we had reason to know that a espatch from the South, dated the 26th, had one to Washington, announcing the conclusion egotiations for the surrender of Kirby Smith nd his Trans-Mississippi command, and we aded that we believed the annunciation to be true. nd it was true. Among the despatches give -day, the following will be found:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1863.]

o Majar General Dix:
A deepatch from General Canby, dated New
cleans, May 26th, states that arrangements for
e surrender of the Confederate forces in the
rans-Mississippi Department have been conuded. They include the men and material of
e army and navy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

prevent them from doing mischief.

As long as the nigger question can be ker

and night the people will have to partake o

nigger, nothing but nigger. Fortunately the

day is rapidly approaching when these gentry

else, and when therefore questions of real mo-ment will take the place of the dreary and som-

bre nuisance; when the people will have an

opportunity to devote their undivided energies

to the advancement of all the great interests of

their State. The old party hacks will keep up

sibly can; they will wriggle and twist and try,

as of yore, to throw as much dust in the eyes

of the people as they can. They die hard, like

the leaders of the late "Confederacy," but die

they must and speedily. There is no help for

them. The shadowy ghosts of the past that

they cling to so desperately can't 'help them

They had better take warning from a recent

notable instance of desperation pushed to ex-

tremity, and surrender now while they have a

chance with dignity. There is no more ground

for them to hope for final success than there

The New York World, in a very calm

have prevented his section braving the public

assing over the preliminaries of the rebellion,

and considering him merely as the chief magis.

trate of the Confederacy, it is difficult to dis-

cern any evidence of first rate capacity. The

South, as the weaker party in the contest, had

nal unity. And yet Davis retained his old

no chance of success but in the most perfect in-

political and personal animosities, persecuting

prominent men and capable commanders, to

pay off old grudges. This showed equal want

administration should comprise the best

ability of the South. But the natural

arrogance of Davis's character and his die-

ers; so that his administration never had the

weight and authority of the collective wisdom

of the South, but only the personal weight of

the rebel President. The besetting weakness of

Davis's character was an unreasoning, head-

strong obstinacy, which did not leave him mas-

ter of his own actions. It was this which pushed

him into the rebellion against his own better

judgment; it was this which would brook no in-

dependent advice in his cabinet; it was this

which caused him to persecute some of his most

persevere in the rebellion after it had become

dent Lincoln would have granted him.

opeless, rather than accept terms which Presi-

In no part of Davis's career are his overmaster.

ing obstinacy and want of statesmanship so

man and a patriot, he should have regarded

nothing but the real welfare of the section that

had given him its confidence. He had a right

might have been his duty to sacrifice himself

right to sacrifice them to his own unreasoning

ess was hopeless, he ought, in the interest of

his section, to have kept up, indeed, as

great a show of strength as possible, but

Southern people favorable terms of submis-

have saved all their lives and all that remained

of their property after the liberation of their

failure to submit then, and indeed at a much

earlier period, was a gigantic mistake. If he

had possessed the judgment and forecast of a

execrate him as the South, whose interests his

combined obstinacy and incapacity have be-

young patriot-officer, fleeing from his British

where there was nobody but a beautiful young

woman. She aided him in seeking for a

hiding-place, but none could be found. The

enemy were close at hand, and not a moment

was to be lost. The young lady wore the

wide-spreading dress of the time, and a thought

occurred to her. "Come under here and lie

lose," she exclaimed, and he had barely time

to obey when the soldiers entered the door.

She stood stern and still, while they searched

the house in vain for the fugitive. If Jeff

Davis, instead of putting on his wife's crinoline,

had been smart enough to hide himself as that

young officer did, perhaps he would not at this

While John Morgan was a Camp Chase.

one of his officers, Colonel Alston, wrote to us

requesting that we would said him a cap such

as he had seen in passing through this city, and

we did so. We thought favorably of him, and

posed to Jeff Davis last fall to undertake the

murder of the civil and military leaders of the

Federal States. If we had deemed him capable

of such atrocity, we should, instead of sending

him the cap we did, have greatly preferred fit-

ting a huge percussion cap to his head and

Guerillas - A gang of guerillas were attacked

paroled soldiers from Johnston's army, and their

three captured, who were turned over to the

were going to have it if they had to fight for it.

Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, were robbed by

guerillas last week, and a bridge on the road

extinguished without much damage.

upon his legs.

fired by the same gang, which, however, was

We are grieved that Jeff Davis has been

oned. We can't think that manacles are neces-

strong casemate, situated in a strong fortress,

sary to his safe-keeping. It seems to us that a

and guarded day and night by soldiers, might be

expected to hold a very infirm and feeble old

can of seventy without the aid of heavy chains

Jeff Davis, at the beginning of the rebel

ion, sported a cambric handkerchief through

the Southern States, promising to wipe up with

it all the blood spilled in the struggle. Doesn't

e begin to fear that even a score of handker-

lear Jeff Davis's friends, two or three weeks ago,

prepared a handsome dwelling house for him in

iverpool. But he doesn't need it. The U.S.

Government has provided an apartment for him.

If Jeff Davis did'nt participate in the

aurder-plot, he certainly winked at it as encour-

General Sherman was so beset by his

iends in Washington that he had to flee from

Now that the rebellion is crushed, we

Different factions are fighting for the pos-

ession of Andrew Johnson. Keep your own

man, should lean a good deal upon his staff.

hould take care what we do, or four red years

agingly as a young man ever winked at a girl.

them. But he never did from his enemies.

will be succeeded by four dark ones.

chiefs will not be sufficient to wipe up his own?

A party of workmen on the railroad between

Federal authorities. The returned soldiers said

striking it with a sledge hammer.

time be the occupant of a casemate.

uers, sought protection by entering a house

In the revolutionary war a han

There is authentic evidence that so late as the Hampton Roads conference he could

pride. As soon as it became apparent that suc

the good of his people. But he had no

conspicuous as its closing period. As a states

torial spirit led him to prefer tools to counsel-

magnanimity and of largeness of view

was essential that the Confederate

was in that case.

The whole nation may well read this with ep and enthusiastic joy. To be sure, no one s doubted that the armies of the Union would eep away all resistance beyond the Mississipyet much apprehension has been felt that ith and Magruder, the latter a desperado, ght, if so disposed, make a formidable stand render necessary the sacrifice of thousands lives and the utter devastation of a fertile and autiful region constituting no small portion | the bone of contention just as long as they posthe wealth of the country. That painful apehension, however, has proved groundless re's no longer a rebel army upon the contint. Smith's was the last, and there will ver be another. There may be, for onths to come, some marauding here and ere, there may be in some places frequent beries upon the highway and robberies of es for even a year or two, but the perpetrars of such crimes must, when caught, be hung t as they would have been for similar crimes fore the rebellion. Respectable citizens who ve been rebels and respectable citizens who ested in re-establishing the old condition of elety, and they may be expected to vie with ch other in ridding the land of its plagues and curses-the remnants and memen e rebellion.

We are not prepared to express any confident inion as to the changes that the Federal Govment will make in its movements on account the Trans-Mississippi surrender. We pre me that General Sheridan will go to Tevas d Arkansas to settle matters in those States, out it seems probable that he will go with a far ss force than the Government has contem sted sending, for he is not likely to have any ghting to do. Oh what a glorious though errible history our mighty Republic has made herself during the last four years! There's ot another nation on earth that could have cessfully withstood such an awful rebellion ours, and there's not a nation that has aditted the possibility of our successfully withanding it. Now we can meet the world in erms, and the world knows it.

WHAT WE NEED .- The convulsions which re closing have turned parties topsy turvy and evolutionized ideas and systems. We enter once a new epoch. We confront to-day new gencies and modes, and we pass to the accom lishment of new objects. The policy of the st is no longer tenable and its principles no onger applicable. The whole atmosphere reinds with the thronging echoes of new voices. The appeal to the sword has cut the ligaments that bound together old-time society, leaving elements free to enter into new combinaions through the operations of laws which the truggle has evoked, and to settle into new. nd, we trust, higher forms of order, of harony, and of progress. We must organize these elements into victory. We want fresh igor infused into the sluggish veins of body politic to rouse it to action and cause it to open its sleepy eyes see and to appreciate the realities of the present and the duties of the future, inead of dreaming of bygones never more to turn and of longing slothfully for repose. We need live men with their faces turned ward the sunlight and their backs to the to have made it the basis of obtaining for the darkness, who are not moaning piteously and ever because they have been disturbed, and

egging in broken accents permission to crawl ack into the solitude of the past. We want an earnest, confident, exultant, venent organization of advancement, compre- slaves. It is evident to all the world that his nsive enough to embrace all the difficulties t surround us and strong enough successfulto grapple with them. It is no time now for alting and half-heartedness and doubt and fear and quivering lips and blanched countenances, for confused counsels and succumbing to obsta- the people who had committed their destinies cles, for the whisperings of defeat, the rout and to his keeping. Nobody has so much cause to

We want an organized party of progress, wide-awake, intelligent, tolerant, self-reliant, trayed. to take Kentucky, where she is to day, standing as she does, like a noble giantess almost alyzed by difficulties, and struggling to cast off her shackles, and disenthrall and place her on the high road to the expanding and glorious ture, which we feel confident awaits her.

We have the elements of this party and we hink they are in process of consolidation, of ssuming shape and consistency, and of becoming such a power as will rapidly push our noble tate into the front ranks of the most prosper. as commonwealth of the West. Kentucky needs her forces organized and

concentrated, in order to the development of ber natural resources, and the promotion of er moral and material prosperity.

But manifestly this is impossible so long as er attention is distracted by the great politicoocial question of slavery. Until this is forever set at rest, it will engross a large share of public attention. The press and candidates for office must necessarily make it a leading, if not the all-engrossing topic of public discussion. And through this channel has come a large por tion of the evils that have afflicted the Southern | we do not believe that he is the Alston who pro-States and kept them from the proper devel pment of their inexhaustible resources. The mental pabulum of the South has been politics politics, always politics. There has been no ime for anything else, and hardly any disposition for anything else; and the everlasting nigger has teen the sum and substance of politics. Demagogues couldn't afford to talk of anything else. Nothing else paid them so well for the slender capital they had to invest in the work near Friar's Point, last Saturday, by a party of of agitation. On that subject they were always sure of a hearing; and if they were found to be | Captain, Lieutenant, and two men killed, and sound" on it, it mattered little what they might be good for, or how well or how poorly qualified they were to promote the public good, they had come home to have peace, and they which was of small moment to them if they could only secure their own personal aggrandizement and keep in office, which they managed enerally to do. There was always a struggle to be the soundest on the question. Other objects, and those, too, of the greatest practical ortance - agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, education, inventions, improvements, etc.-received comparatively little attenion. The powers of the General Government State rights, the right to take negroes into the Territories or elsewhere were the dishes served p in various shapes and degrees of elegance and in almost endless succession at every politleal feast. It not unfrequently happened that some of the people so elaborately addressed upon the mysteries and metaphysics of government and State rights on such occ couldn't read, and if the speeches had been presented to their eyes instead of ears never could have "reckoned" what they were about, Nor had they any means of making their children any more intelligent than themselves. Did demagogues give such a subject more than a passing notice or even so much? Very far from it. It was sometimes ludicrous to see men who didn't own the first s ump of a darkey listening gravely by the hour to an exposition of their rights to take their riggers into Kansas, while they were obliged to send fifty or perhaps a hundred miles to buy a pair of shoes or a hat or shirt or a hoe or a plow ade in Massachusetts, and which could just as well have been made in their own States and nder their own noses as by their enemies. The oliticians were denouncing the manufacturers nemies of their constituents, and yet they never dvised those constitutents to go to work and their own manufacturing and thus become

ness of the said politicians.

come affairs have been gathered up and appro-

eally independent of those enemies. There Jeff Davis has bands of iron around his was no capital to be made out of such a course, egs. But his armies are disbanded; and let and hence it was altogether foreign to the busiim be so too. In this way the eyes of the Southern people It is probable that the assassins of the ave been kept steadily fixed on far distant ob-President will not, like boys, enjoy their swing. iects and their fancies tickled with abstract The head of the Southern Confederacy is uestions of government. They have been fed anti-Union, anti-Peace, and Aunty Davis. ipon the husks and straws of political har-An indifferent General, like an infirm old angues, while the rich and nutricious fruits of

priated by others. Is it any wonder that the eople starved and became weak and sickly CHATTANOOGA, May 28 and fell behind their neighbors of the North. The work on the railroad between this city and Atlanta is progressing with great rapidity. against this system, who were the real friends of The negroes captured by Gen. Wilson on his he South, and who did all they could to pro late raid are under the supervision of some fifty verseers have been set to work on the Atlanta of her people, the only kind of independence end, having already reached that place. Chat which they ever wanted or which would benefi

them, were of course unsound-the enemies of Cartersville, and will be completed to Atlanta the South, little less than abolitionists in dis in ten or twelve days. nise-because, forsooth, they wished to make General Wilson has granted to the firm o the South intelligent, rich, and strong: because ockhart, Lee, & Co. the privilege of gatherthey wished to take away the occupation of ng together all the machinery and materials in the whole bastard crew of demagogues and tlanta. The firm are busily engaged in repairing and putting in order the rolling stock belonging to the different roads which centre p in Kentucky so long will the demagogues hed the people on-nigger. Morning, noon

General Washburne, with 5,000 infantry, ar. ived at Augusta from Savannah. The men are o be distributed at different points to relieve Wilson's cavalry. Gen. Upton and Staff, accompanied by Howell Cobb, C. S. A., and W. A. Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, arrived this evening from

Atlanta, and stopped at the Crutchfield House. Great indignation was manifested at Cobb's registering himself "Major-General, C. S. A." Gen. Upton leaves for Louisville to-morrow. The 2d brigade of cavalry, commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Alexander, has arrived from Atlanta, having left there on the 22d inst. The brigade consists of the 5th Iowa, Col. J. M. Young; 7th Ohio, Col. Garrard; and 10th Misouri, Lieut.-Col Benton. New York, May 27.

New York, May 27.

The Halifax Sun and Advertiser of the 19th has the following relative to the trial of the alleged accomplice of Blackburn, and a few facts in relation to that villian. The case of Swann, alleged accomplice of Blackburn, after a strict judicial investigation, has been sent up to the Attorney General for trial at the assizes. Swann remains in custody till liberated on bail.

Every honest paper execrates the infernal malice which devised the dastardly scheme, and the Canadian press denounces Dr. Blackburn as a hellish plotter, the greatest villain unhung, and so on.

The Commercial's Washington special says the demonstration and indignation of Jeff Davis on being placed on army rations was the cause of his being put in irons.

The conservative delegation from North Carolina is now confining its efforts to securing the observance of the old State laws in the elections for the formation of the new State Government. This view will probably be sustained by President Johnson, who doubts the authority of the Federal Government to interfere with the statutes previous to secession. The other North Carolina delegation demands the sufferences. and judicious article upon Jeff Davis, says that if he had been a superior statesman, he would opinion of the world in a hopeless contest. But

of the receral dovernment to interfere with the statutes previous to secession. The other North Carolina delegation demands the suffrage for olored men

sherman's soldiers are feted by our citizens, ho open their houses freely to them.
Their is reason to believe that John C. Breck-ridge is one of the party captured in Florida.
The McCullough named is believed to be the an who prepared the combustioles to burn orthern cities. The Commercial's Army of the Potomac cor-

The Commercial's Army of the Potomac correspondent says there is trouble in the army, the men thinking it a hardship to be ordered out for four hours' drill every day, when they are so soon to be mustered out of service. They complain of the hardness of their officers.

The ammunition had to be taken away from them to prevent serious troubles. An outbreak occurred in the 9th corps, and a regiment of regulars was sent to quell it, but they were so hard pressed by the volunterrs they had to desist.

New York, May 27. New York, May 27.

Lieutenant Hally, commanding a detachment of the 2d Florida cavalry, under date of Cape Sable, May 18th, reports having captured a boat on the 17th off Bayport, Florida, containing seven white men and a negro, endeavoring to escape to Havana. The white men gave the following names: Frank P. Anderson, W. McCormick, Richard S. McCullough, F. Mohl Henry McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thomas H. Harris, and Isaac Horner. Their trunks contained considerable rebel currency, some gold, and a few papers. They undoubtedly had been holding important positions in Richmond, which deserving generals; it was this which made him olding important positions in Richmond, which lace they acknowledged having recently left The colored man states he was hired at ten dol-ars a day, and his freedom on arriving at Ha-ana, to guide them from Tallahassee. Their conduct leads to the belief that they were men some importance, and their names undoubt-lly are fictitious. They have not yet arrived The Post's special says: The U. S. District At-

torney has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff Davis, on the indictment found against him.

The Treasury has ample funds to pay the troops, and will begin immediately.

The Government has a knowledge that the The Government has a knowledge that the spirit of rebellion is not entirely vanquished and it will be necessary, in many parts of the south, to maintain military power for some

time.
Guerrillas do not interfere with the navigation of the Alabama river.
Sheridan will have command of 60,000 men.
We learn that a fresh uprising against the Imperialists will take place at Matamoras.
Cortinas has 750 American soldiers, and the number is daily increasing by desertions from the forces of Magruder and Smith. statesman he should have retreated while it was in his power to make stipulations and protect

Мемриіз, Мау 26. Telegraphic communication is open to New Gen. Forrest is on his plantation at Cohoma,

Miss.

Jackson advices state the rebel Legislature met there. Gov. Clarke appointed Judges Spark, Fisher, and Yerger, a committee to go to Washington, to confer with the President on the subject of calling a convention, with a view of restoring Mississippi to the Union. The Legislature adjourned the same day.

The Bulletin's New Orleans special of the 23d says: Gens. Price, Buckner, Breat, and staff efficers, arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirby Smith to negotiate with Gen. Canby for terms of surrender. Price, Buckner, and Dick Taylor, on the part of the rebels, and Gens. Canby and Herron. on the part of the Federals, held a consultation. The result is reperted to be a surrender of all the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the same terms as Mississippi Department on the same terms as granted to Johnston and Taylor.

CAIRO, May 27. The New Orleans Times says the gunboat Little Rebel arrived yesterday from the mouth of Red river with despatches from Lieut. Com-mander Foster and Kirby Smith for General

Canby.

The rebel flag of truce boat Champion that brought the Federal officers Col. Sprague and Major Brady from Shreveport, is still lying at the mouth of Red liver. An exchagge of prisoner had been agreed upon at the mouth of Red river, and two hundred have arrived at Shreve-WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 27.

To Major General Dix:

To Major-General Dis:

A despatch from General Canby, dated New Orleans, May 26th, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of he army and navv.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, May 27. The following order has just been issued om the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865. In all cases of sentences by military tribunals

of imprisonment during the war, the sentences will be remitted and the prisoners discharged. The Adjutant-General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. By order of the President, E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. NEW YORK, May 28.

New York. May 28.

Admiral Worden's flying squadron, which was sent to capture the Stonewall, and subsequently sent to Brazilian waters, put into Charleston on the 20th.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: Gen. Sherman's report will be published next week by order of the War Department. Sherman will retain command of the Division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

It is reported that Gen. Thomas is ordered to report at Washington to be placed in command It is reported that Gen. Thomas is ordered to report at Washington to be placed in command of the Department of Virginia.

Gen. Steedman is ordered to stay at Wash'ng-ton till the arrival of Thomas from Tennessee.

Gen. Logan refused a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army, and will retire to private life.

NEW YORK, May 28. New York, May 28.

The Times's Raleigh correspondent says: The guerillas are fairly at work in North Carolina, although the most strenuous efforts are made to prevent these outrages. Lieuteriant-Colonel Dawes, with a force of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, was attacked about fitteen miles from Fayetteville and only a few miles from one of our cavalry posts. After taking their money, watches, and horses, the guerillas released them. The country has been thoroughly scoured in the vicinity, but no traces of the miscreants have been some of Johnston's forces who went home on their own responsibility before the surrender.

der.

Between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in gold was discovered recently at the company shops of the North Carolina Railroad by some of our troops camped there. It was immediately confiscated by the soldiers of the regiment who found it—the 10th Ohio cavalry. The matter is now undergoing investigation at headquarters. The money belonged to the Bank of Commerce.

Dr. J. Leach, one of the prominent Union men of N. Carolina, made a contract with his negroes to give them food and clothing as before, and to pay them ten dollars per month besides. ants after the last of this month.

The Herald's Matamoras letter says the break-

endered it unprofitable to transport it across The Liberal forces outside of Matamoras have

SPEECH OF GEN. PALMER AT FRANK-FORT. The following is the report of the speech devered by Maj.-Gen. Palmer to the Union State xecutive Committee at Frankfort on Tuesday

WE NEED ORGANIZATION. WE NEED ORGANIZATION.

The first want of the Union party of Kenticky is organization. Perhaps I may bore the Union men of Kentucky with whom I converse by continually pressing this thing upon their attention, but organization bears to political results very much the same relation that the ancient orator supposed that action bore to eloquence. You recollect that he said, what was necessary for eloquence was action—action—organization. Without it success is as impossible in political as in military operations. I need not indicate to you any methods of organization. They will occur to yourselves.

UNION NEWSPAPERS' STRENGTH. tabooche river telegraph line is working to

UNION NEWSPAPERS' STRENGTH. The second thing I would suggest is a careful investigation of what I call a newspaper strength. All of us are aware of the power of the press. I think, from my observation, that there are a number of influential and useful newspapers in the State that cordially co-operate with you. They work the state that newspapers in the State that cordially co-operate with you. They ought to be adopted and supported. Their issues ought to be circulated. They ought to be put in the hands of all the reading men of the State. There is another class of newspapers in the State, whose position is not very well defined, and, in my judgment, it is incumbent upon the Union party to require of those who conduct them a frank and full explanation of their views, and thus you can organize what may be called your newspaper strength. CONCERT WITH STATE OFFICIALS.

I would also advise a full and thorough con-ultation and frank explanation between the Julon party and the State officials. I have had e pleasure of meeting a number of your Sta ficers, some of whom I have thought "sound, id some may be doubtful. I think the pos on of all State officers should be defined to the nion party of the State. You ought to secure the full, frank, and cordial co-operation of all te officers who will agree with you on. You ought to allow no diff past to separate you, if you are together on the great questions of to-day. I hoped to find the Chief Executive of the State present to-night. I am satisfied, from what I know, that it reeds but frankness to bring him in perfect ermony and sympathy with the Union party REVISE OF FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

REVISE OF FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

I think, also, that there ought to be a thorough revision of the list of Federal appointments in the State. [Applause.] We are all virtuous, I know, and I would not intimate that there is a man in the State who can be controlled by Federal patronage. However, there ought to be, as I say, a thorough revision of the Federal appeintments on the civil and military list, and if there is a man in the State holding office under the General Government whose heart is not with the true Union party, you ought to make immediate application for whose heert is not with the true Union party, you ought to make immediate application for his removal. If you fail to do it, you your selves are to blame and not the Government. I have but a single case in my mind, though there may be more. A Postmaster in a little town in the State called a convention the other day of conservative men, as he styled it—the constitutional, extra-double-distilled conservatives. If I had control of that appointment, I would say like the Dutch actor in the play, "off mit his head." [Laughter and applause] You ought to revise the list, and if you find men too constitutionally conservative to act with the constitutionally conservative to act with the friends of the Union in the State, I would take off their heads. I would insist upon the appointment being conferred upon men who can act in harmony with the aims of the Government. Upon that point I desire to be very distinctly understood. I would not confine it to mere civil appointments, but he it is the constitution of the confine in the constitution of the confine in the constitution of the c mere civil appointments, but let it embrace both civil and military, and be complete and

ALLOW NO NEUTRALITY. would then, after having organized and having ascertained your resources, in the press and in such State officers as sympathize with rou, and in the revision of the list of Feder appointments, I would commence an open, ensive campaign, in which there should be fight neutrals because they were not my fri That is a sufficient reason. It is the only of by which spaces. od by which success is possible in any zation, civil or military. If a man is your open and distinct, well defined in his sulke him. If a man is neutral—neith nor cold—neither your friend nor your ike him. It is your friend nor your released—neither your friend—but rike him, because he is not your friend—but rike. [applause.] Let there be no neutrals, so political cow-boys on this question, that cry good Lord and good devil not knowing into lands they will fall. Let them understands they will fall. Let them understands they will fall. OBJECT OF ORGANIZATION.

But this organization is not for the mere purpose of organization. It is to attain an end that you deem essential to the welfare of our common country. And first, the distinguishment of the light party of Kentucky is at you are. You are not the men who be money. You cannot be of the men who thinl that, the experiment of war having failed, the Government must come down on its knees and You are necessarily opposed to all those who are in arms against the Government themselves, or who sympathize with those who are arms against the Government. [Applause

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The practical issue of your organization and its results is opposition to slavery and a demand for its overthrow, by the adoption of the constitutional amendment. That, in itself, is a plain, tangible proposition. As has been suggested by the gentleman who preceded me, you will be answered in your appeals by one single class of arguments. You will be told that you are in favor of negro equality, and a great many good men may be misled to believe it. The test way to answer those who charge negro equality upon you, is the way I heard Mr Lincoln answer a man in Illinois. The man charged Mr. Lincoln with being in favor of negro equality, and Mr. Lincoln seked him if he was in favor of it. "No," said the man, "I am opposed to it., because THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. our place I would be opposed to it, bec here is some danger in your case, but one in mine." You will have negro erved up to you in every conceivable will be like the mutton:

Mutton hot and mutton cold, Mutton young and mutton old, Mutton trader and mutton tough, In the name of God, haven't you got enough?

APPEAL TO PREJUDICE. But the hour is past, I hope, when freemen are to be influenced by the lowest and dirtiest appeals to our nature. The time has come. I hope, when great questions can be discussed without these low appeals to low prejudices. If these men shall succeed in convincing the people of Kentucky that it is possible to place negrees on an equality with them than I shall grees on an equality with them, then I shall despair for the people of the State. I have fistened to men argue that some were in favor of making the negro the equal of the white mar and I have seen men indignant at the sugges and I have seen men indignant at the suggesion. But no man need fear the verdict of the
people upon an issue of that sort, because the
people have no such apprehension. And those
politicians, who argue that it is possible to put
the negro on an equality with the white man,
must have a very poor opinion of their audiences. If I believed it was possible to put the
negro upon an equality with you, my opinion
of you would be very much lowered indeed.
These gentlemen think the people are asses
when they talk to them of negro equality.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE. GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

You will receive the assistance of the General Government in the proper use of the Government patronage. I am authorized to say, and know it is true, that the Administration desires that its power will be employed for the upport of the true Union party of this State. But that patronage must be directed and consoled by you. WE SHALL HAVE PROTECTION.

The next point is, you will be protected all over the State of Kentucky. [Applause.] To ecure this there must be an active political or-canization, to the support of which these forces an be directed. It must be active in all parts of the State, and I take it upon myself to say—wall say what I know to be true. of the State, and I take it upon myself to say—and I say what I know to be true—that wherever in this State of Kentucky, during the coming canvass, the true, earnest Union men wish to appear and speak, they shall be protected in speaking. The time has passed, in this country, when free speech is to be understood as the liberty of mouthing treason. If I desired an inscription upon my monument, after I have passed from this earth, it should be, "Here lies the champion of free speech." But that free speech does not imply that the traducer of the principles upon which it is founded, shall be protected in his lythat the traducer of the Government and the defamer of the principles upon which it is founded, shall be protected in his lying utterances. There are a certain class of questions that do not admit of discussion. You have the right to discuss the principles of the Government, and you have the right to freely criticise the actions of every public man, but you have no right, either with the bayonet, or with a lying, slanderous tongue, to stab the vitals of the Government; and when the recording angel shall, at the last day, inquire into the conduct of men with respect to the deeds done in the body, the darkest and blackest recorded there will be the lying villanles embodied in the words uttered by the friends of traitors who have brought this war upon the country. [Applease.] I would not judge a man very closely by what he said. I would give him the benefit of a literal construction in the matter of words, but my idea is that a man has no right to utter by what he said. I would give him the benefit of a literal construction in the matter of words, but my idea is that a man has no right to utter treason, not believing it. In one case, he is simply a liar, and an the other he is a traitor. In either case, those in power owe it to the loyal people of this State that his mouth shall be closed. [Applause.]

The freedom of elections will be maintain But there are some men who have forfeited the right. I understand that a gentleman from The Liberal forces of the control of the control of Mexico. Large quantities of goods are being cold aution at one-fourth or one-eighth their man who sat at the rich man's gate (alluding cold aution at one-fourth or one-eighth their to Lazarus Powell), says that he has got the

I w so passed that shoulder-strays cannot te fere in the elections. Well, the should te fere in the elections. Well, the shoulder straps that would interfere illegally ought to be taken off. It is true that once in a while the public safety is the law, and it may be necessary edom of elections must be maintained, as e laws of elections must be enforced. By t he laws of elections must be enforced. By was of your State certain classes of men are atilled to vote. They are bound to keep eace; and I am in favor of their continuity bonds. I would propose that these bon all operate in the nature of naturality on laws. The foreigner comes into tunity a republican in the land of with, devoted to our institutions, but he proport of our hanges and we recome country a republican in the land of his birth, devoted to cur institutions, but he is ignorant of our language, and we require of him five years' probation, that he may learn to do that which his heart desires. These men are enemies of the Government, and the mildest view we can take of them is that they are ignorant of its principles, and five years probation would be a very short term for them to serve, I think. I know that the hand which has just laid down a rebel musket should not be allowed to pick up a ballot. As I have remarked before, the Union men of the State would, I think, be better off, if they were driven to either alternative, to say, "Take your musket; you can do less harm with that than with your votes." Therefore you must have freedom of elections. Those who have a right to vote, must vote; those who have not a right, must not vote. It is for the Union men to proclaim this as the policy of the Govnot a right, must not vote. It is for the Union men to proclaim this as the policy of the Government—to proclaim it from every stump, and make it so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein. The people must be told that all who are entitled to vote shall vote, and that none others will. [Applause.] You cannot be too plain on this subject in talking to rebels.

ASSURANCES THAT MEAN SOMETHING.

Then I can say, in conclusion, that the true Union party will have the cordial sympathy and cc-operation of the military officers of this department. So far as I am concerned, I hope I need not give that assurance. So far as those who are subordinate to me are concerned, I will give the assurance for them. I do not know, to-day, of a single military officer in my command whose heart is not with the true Union party of this State. If there is any such man, there are commands out of Kentucky for which he is much better adapted than where he is. I think I should adopt the course that Gen. Jackson did to make his Cabinet a unit; he made changes, and kept making changes until he made his Cabinet a unit, and then it was discovered that Gen. Jackson was the unit himself. Applause.] The Union party may calculate with the most implicit confidence apon the surpathy of the military officers of Kentucky. [Great applause.] ASSURANCES THAT MEAN SOMETHING. Great applause.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER NAVI-GATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the corporators and friends of the entireky Kiver Navigatien Company, held to-day at the Court-house in Frankfort, Ky., Col. Win, Rodes, of the Chair, and the Chair, and E. Hensley pointed Scoty, as called to the Chair, and E. Hensley pointed Scoty, the Chairman, M. Brown and E. Stealy were appointed a committee our resolutions. committee reported the following resolutions were adopted: ch were adopted:

solved, That the following committees be apted in each of the counties named in the charter,
eduty it shall be to open books, on or before the
day of July next, and solicit subscriptions to the
c of this company, at such places is their respective
t'és as they may deem advisable, and who shall refrem time to time to the Executive Committee at

fee sa uny trem time to the Executary from time to time to the Executary from the total from the Boyle county-Dr. W. A. Downton, Thos. Barbee, vorthington. dl county—T. W. Bates, A. W. Darling, Wm. derson. Barke county—A. H. Buckner, R. G. Bush, John rtin. atili county—A. A. Curtis, E. L. Cockerill, Harri-Franklin county—Philip Swigert, Thes. N. Lindsay, I. Todd. rd county—Charles Spillman, Geo. Denny, Chas. atin county—Reuben Ireland, A. Gregg, J. T.

county-C. M. Matthews, J. M. Rowlett, J. C. e county-John S. Bronaugh, M. Brown, rson county—Wm. B. Belknap, Wm. Kaye, A. ple. county-Wm. Rodes, Wm. Harris, Caldwell Madison county—1. W. Thompson, Rufus Bryant John Ampbell. Mercer county—J. W. Thompson, Rufus Bryant John wen county-S. S. Rowlett, J. B. English, Jas. E. county-John C. McGuire, Samuel Beatty, water county—and to an McGuire,—J. V. Monday, David Thornton. Neodford county—J. V. Monday, David Thornton. b Ward.
Resolved, That Philip Swigert. Thomas Lindsey, and orge Steeley be appointed an Executive Committee, once duty it shall be to correspond and co-operate with

it necessary. e-olved. That the Executive Committee-olved. That the Executive Committee of the subject of the s Resolted. That the Executive Committee prepare a didress to the public on the subject of the Kowkuck river nav ration; and that one thousand copies of said actives, tocether with the charter and report of George Stadey, Civil Engineer, be printed in pamphiet for or the use of the several committees. Resolved. That the Cincinnati papers, the Louisvill Journal Democrat, Press, and Anzeiger; the Frankfor Commonwealth, the Lexington Observer and Reporter and National Unionist, and Kentucky Messenger, be rejucted to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting them sdjourned.

E. Henselfy. Secretary.

E. HENSLEY, Secretary, Frankfort Ky., May 24, 1865.

THE PROPER TIME. There is nothing so necessary as to watch ell the changes of the seasons in a Southern titude, especially from spring to summer and m autumn to winter. We are now merging on the spring into summer, and every one here are numerous compounds offered for this urpose to the public, but, as usual, it requires ood and useful. One of our peculiar of give our candid opinion on this very

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA is the sure, safe, and certain purifier of the blood, removing Costiveness, all Bone Diseases, Debility. Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dys-icpsis, Piles, Eryslpelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Fistula, Svobiils, 60. m30 w. m.

MARRIED.

tant subject, so we recommend

At the Cathedral, Wednesday, May 17th, by the Rev by. Spaulding, John Ruffner to Mary C. Chase, both f this city.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Silas Lee, Mr. Doors, of Prince Edward Island, to Mrs. S. M. Half Louisville, Ky. In this city, on the evening of the 23d instant, by Fev. Thomas Bettomley. Mr. Thos. F. Lankpog; Marion county, Ky., to Miss Fannee E. Churchma this city.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the brid-father, Mr. John A. Lohn, of Nebraska City, to M. Mollin B. Whitzs, daughter of Wm. N. White, of I dependence, Mo. At the residence of the bride's father, in Breekim county, Ky., on the morning of the 35th inst, by Rev. Mr. Head, Captain A. M. FULLIAN to Miss Mo S. MILLER, all of Breckinridge county.

Also on the same morning, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. G. Gardner, Mr. EDMUND S. BEYAN, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Sallie A. Pul-Lian, of Breckingidge county, Ky. On the morning of the 23d instant, at the residence the bride's uncle. Mr. S. B. Lewis, in Jefferson of Ky., Mr. J. V. CONEAD, of Jefferson county, to M L. L. COLEMAN, of Nelson county, Ky.

DIED. In this city, Friday morning, May 38th. Mary As uighter of Jacob Walter, and wife of Charles

Died, on the 15th instant, after a lingering illness Ray's Cross Roads, Metcaffe county Ky., WM. VII YOUNG. Son of John U. and Sarah E. Young, aged cears, five months, and twenty-four days. On the morning of Fiiday, the 26th instant, Edmun H. Lewis, aged sixty-eight years and six months. On Thursday night, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, of consumption. Mollie H., youngest daughter of R. W. an.i A. W. Marriner.
On the 28th inst., of diptheria, Jennie Dugan, aged 3 years and 9 months.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, May 27, 1865. Gold has advanced about 8 per cent since our last re-port. We quote gold, eilver, exchange, &c., as follows:

ORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOUR BY MESSES. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY. Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank n

UNGURRENT.

1 dis. Illinois—
Solvent.

2 dis. Joya
Michigan
1 dis.
1 dis.
1 dis.
1 dis.
1 dis.
Discredited Indiana— Free Banks., 3 dis. Louisiana— Virginia— Wheel'g City 3@3 dis. Greek' City-Effersonville Br. N. W. 60 dis. Islana... Bank... 60 dis. Bank. 90 dis.
Parkersburg
d. Wellsb'g
Morgantovn
and Points
Pleas't Br.
Mer. & Mer.
Bank. 20 dis.
Bank. Corelins.
Sankern. 75 dis. S. Carelins.
Markern. 1 dis. Georgia.
Interior. 1 dis. Georgia.

[Note,-Our quotations are the wholesale prices r country trade, an advance of three to five per co s obtained.]
Alcohol.—The market was quiet and prices

msettled and lower.
Butter-Market dull and prices ranging at \$0@30@40c

rope at 10@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@25, and kaling-twine at 21@25c.

Bagging-A quiet market at 20@33c W yard. BROOMCORN-In demand at the factories, with sales

75@375 % ton. Il and nominal.

BEANS-Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices CHESSE-Prices are steady at 18@19c for Western Re-

note twine at 75@80c, and candlewick at 80c@81 2 ecording to quality CORN.-The receipts were fair, and prices are

bushel. The market during the week was quiet and Facur.—The market during the week was quiet and CIA. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, with sales of extra family at \$7 25@7 75. FRATHERS—Market quiet, and prices firm at 45@47c

GROCERIES-The market was fair in the jobbing way, and prices were steady. We quote common to grime coffee at 30@33c: Island sugars at 15@17c; New Orleans at 17@18c; hard refined sugars at 20%@ E2r; New Orleans molasses at \$1 30. Rice 14%c. GEZASE - Remains unchanged, and we effered. Prices nominal.

Mines-Prices were steady, and we quote green al 4.6 Se, green salted at 73/48, and fint at 10/4103/c.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week
suit we quote from store at \$22/423 % ton, and \$19/420

American 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 35, craw

-Oak 46@47c, hemlock 35@42c, harness 35@37c,

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-We quote black sweet & and 10s at 73@78c, 1/s at 75@78, navy lbs. 70@75, do 1/s 74@78c; bright lbs \$1 50@1 75, medium \$1 20@1 40, do 95@\$1 00, 10s and 1/s 90@\$1 00; common lbs 65@75c THE Market steady and prices unch

NAILE—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$5 50, 8d at \$5 75, 6d at \$6 00, 4d at \$6 25, 3d at \$7 25, 3d at \$8 25,

ricating at 50@81 00 \$\text{gailon}.

OATS—Market quiet and prices are nominal at 50@85c.
OIL CAKE—No demand, and prices are entirely nom-

in tierces 17%@18c; in kegs 20@30%c; no mess pork or the market.

Potatozs—We quote at \$3 50@3 75, the latter price for hoice Nerthern from store.

Powdes—Unchanged, at \$11@11 50 % keg for rifle.

SOAP-Unchanged. German soap 10c, and palm see at 9c 70 1b...

somewhat dull.

rates: 8 at \$3@3 95, 14 at \$4@4 94, 25 at \$5@5 90, 22 at \$6@6 80, 11 at \$7@7 50, 7 at \$8@8 90, 4 at \$7@9 90, 5 at \$10@10 75, 4 at \$11@11 50, 4 at \$12 50@12 75, 8 at \$13@ \$10@10 75, 4 at \$11@11 50, 4 ax \$12 50@12 75, 9 at \$139\$ \$13 75, 5 at \$14@14 75, 4 at \$15@15 75, 4 at \$15 35@15 75, 8 at \$17@17 75, 4 at \$15@15 75, 4 at \$15 35@15 75, 7 at \$20@20 75, 2 at \$21 25@21 75, 1 at \$22 75, 1 at \$23, 5

at 8% @11c; copper at 53c; block tin at 58c; and lead at Tube No. 1, per doz.

WHEAT-Prices declined. We quote red at \$1 303 \$1 25 and white at \$1 30@\$1 35 @ bushel.

WHISKEY—The market was dull during the week.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissman.

LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1865.
The receipts and sales of live stock this week have been very large. The sales of cattle foot up 714 head. generally of good quality; prices declined about 59c at 100 hs, at the opening of the market, but the demand was good and sales brisk. About 80 were bought by hippers for the Eastern market, 175 head by Govern ent contractors, and the balance by city b 6% to 7%cts for choice and extra; 6@6% for first quality: 54 to 5% for fair, 3% to 4% for common and rough.

Sheep of good quality sell at 3% 65c. Lambs sell at 8% 56(4) to per head; fair at \$2 5063 00; common sheep

nd lambs are not salable. Hogs-The supply is small and prices a shade firmer t 5@7c, live weight.

The market closes very firm, with all the stock sold.

SHELBY HOUSE-Donaldson & Brookin LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1865. The receipts of stock have been light, and business

We quote choice cattle at 7.67%c; good at 5%.6 c; and common and rough at 4.65%c, with none in the yards Sheep are selling at 4@5c for the best, and at 2@4c for

at 5%@6%c % lb, gross.
The sales of cattle embrace 125 head; aheep, about 90, nd quite a lot left over; hogs, 238 head, with nearly 200

Stocks at 6th May. 38 478 1.865 137 6,050 815
P. S.—Stocks of Kentucky tobacco will probably be reduced to about 4,500 hhds.

Represented in New York by C. W. WALTER, 9 South William street. REUBEN DUNCAN.

> THE SOUR APPLE TREE. Or Jeff Davis's Last Ditch.

prison rendered attractive to flies to their entire destruc-tion. It kills instantly. Try it. You will see the n cead and dying within five minutes. They cannot not

slabs 17, and plow plates at 18c. Licomics—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c. Licaz and Camers—Market steady at 31 75@3 for lime, and \$275@3 \$ bbl for hydraulic coment, and 25

skirt-ing 42@44c, bridle per dez. \$45@59, calf skins eity \$1 95@1 50, and French \$2 95@2 50 30 % MALT—Prices unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45@ \$1 65 \$\text{@}} bushel.

the week, and prices are steady and remain unchanged. Clear sides at 18@18%; no ribbed sides on the market; shoulders 15@15%; plain hams at 17%@18c; sugar-

RAGE—We quote at 5@7c 9 h, arcording to quality, RYE—The market was quiet and dull, and prices are cominal at 50@5c. SALT—Prices unchanged to 50c.

Woot-Market dull, and prices nominal. 10x12 at \$5 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 % box by the quantity.

ras very dull at this yard during the past week.

Cattle have experienced a further decline on all grades.

Hoge have improved slightly, and sheep and lambs are

A Ballad with Piano Accompaniment, by J. W. Turner. The most popular song out—sung everywhere. The title-page represents the sour apple tree in good bearing one hand, and in the other the dagger, which is the em-

BUTTER—Market dull and prices ranging at 20/200/200 to \$\(\text{\$\text{\$\grace}\$}\) b, according to quality.

BERNAX—We quote at \$26/27 \(\text{\$\sigma}\) c.

BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market, and prices are nominal.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—A quiet market and prices remain unchanged, but are firm. We quote bale-rope at 10/210/26. Manifla rope is selling at 23/225, and kaling-twing at \$10/200.

BUTTER AND CORDAGE—A quiet market and prices remain unchanged, but are firm. We quote bale-rope at 10/210/26. Manifla rope is selling at 23/225, and kaling-twing at \$10/200.

hoe nails at 30@40.
OLS—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at \$1 75@180 at 7(@75c, linseed at \$1 25, benzine at 55@6

Tocacco-The market was active throughout the week, but prices in the latter part of the week were

and 6 hhds damaged stems at \$1 50@1 55 12 18 1835, and 6 hhds damaged stems at \$1 50@1 55 12 180 lbs. Bids on 18 hhds were rejected.

We quote the prices of the different grades as follows:
Factory lugs \$5 35@5; do heavy lugs at \$7@8 50; light leaf \$9@12; heavy do \$12 50@15; good light leaf and

GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT.

33 475 1,954 137 6,370 575 99 291

The LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER is an active

blem of the assessin. Price 30 cents.
Sold by all Music Dealers. Sent post paid by OLIVER
DITSON & CO., Bestun.

dent and Cabinet and Gen. Grant will witness
the review.

The route includes the Capitol, Pennsylvania
Avenue, the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the President's house. It is estimated there will be about 200,000 soldiers in the
line of both days.

All of the hotels are already filled by people who have anticipated the sight.

There has been some misrepresentation as to
the forthcoming amnesty proclamation.

It is learned to-day that it does not except
rebel military officers above the rank of MajorGeneral, while it includes the entire list of rebel civil officers above the heads of the bureaus.

It will soon be out.

Governor Brown of Georgia has not been released on parole. He is here to act as a wit-

Governor Brown of Georgia has not been released on parole. He is here to act as a witness on the trial of Jeff Davis.

There can be but little doubt that Vance,
Brown, Smith, and all the Southern Governors
who may be caught will be tried as leaders of
the rebellion, and on the charge of high treason.

Ex. Governor Aiken of South Carolina, who
was arrested a few weeks ago while in Charleston by the military autherities, was allowed to
return to his home by order of the President.

Gov. Aiken gave his parole to report once
each month to the United States authorities in
that city.

that city.

The North Carolina delegation of Unionists, headed by W. W. Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard, arrived here to-day in obsdience to the request of President Johnson.

This afternoon they had an interview of brief duration with the President, who welcomed the loyal citizens of his native State in the most earnest manner. carnest manner.

They will remain here for some time, and have a full and free conference as to the best and most expeditious mode of restoring North Carolina to her civil relations with the Govern

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20. Since writing my despatch of the 19th, it has been ascertained Davis and party are still on board the steamer Clyde, anchored in Hampton Roads. Col. Pritchard has been awaiting orders

Roads. Col. Pritchard has been awaiting orders from Washington.

As soon as the Clyde arrived yesterday a telegram was sent to General Halleck at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners, but for some reason General H. didn't receive the depatch till evening, when it was too dark to attempt a passage of the obstructions in James river. It is presumed that the delay in making a disposition of the rebel President and others was caused by a deference to opini m of General Hallack as commander of this department.

Prisoners now on board the steamer comprise principally the following: Jeff Davis, Mrs Davis and four children, her brother and sister, A. principally the following: Jeff Davis, Mrs Davis and four children, her brother and sister, A. H. Stephens, who surrendered to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, Ga., who is in extreme feeble health; C. C. Clay and wife, Gen Wheeler and staff, and Col. Johnson, besides others of importance, though of lesse

. Treat, of Gen. Schofield's staff, arrived at Col. Treat, of Gen. Schofield's staff, arrived at a late hour, from Newbern, N. C., in steamer Tracy, via Chesapeake and Albermarie canal with five tons of archives and documents per taining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since, by a portion of our force at Charlotte, N. C. It will be remembered that when Lee evacuated Richmond the rebel archives were consigned to the flames; a part of the documents, &c., relating to the proceeding of their Congress and Government were, however, packed up, and the most important sent to Charlotte for safe keeping—the rebels little dreaming that, with all their deep laid plot and secrets, they would so speedily fall into the hands of our government. ands of our government.

The archives, &c., must possess most in

whose care they were entrusted by Gen. Scho-field. On reaching here they were immediately transferred to the steamer Martha Washington

Continuation of the account of the parsuit and capture of Davis and party, furnished by the Herald's correspondent: The train had left abbuville at 4 h. M. the same day in the direction of Irwinville. A detachment of the 1 Wisconsin followed on the direct road, and Co Pritchard took a picked force of mounts

o prevent escape in that direction.

At daylight, Col. P. moved on the camp. No

apt. Hudson, were within a few rods, all eing folded in the arms of Morpheus. A dash as immediately made, but, being surrounded, he entire party were gobbled up without diffias the advance guard of the 1st Wisconsin

As the advance guard of the 1st Wisconsin detachment, under command of a Sergeant, was coming down the Abbeville road, they were challenged by Lt. Purinton, supposing them rebels going to rescue Davis and party. The Sergeant did not give any reply, but fell back to the main body.

Colonel P. ordered his men to fire, which they Colonel P. ordered his men to fire, which they did. The 1st Wisconsin dismounted formed in line, and advanced, when the fight commenced in earnest and lasted till Col. P. came up and hallooed, "Who are vou?" "First Wisconsin," was the reply. He lummediately ordered firing to cease. This unfortunate occurrence resulted in the death of Corporal J. Hines, of company E, 64th Michigan, and private Reeper, company H, 4th Michigan, Lieut. Borel, of the same company, was severely wounded. Several others were slightly wounded. Neither of the officers in command are blameable, as it was very dark, and each supposed they were right.

The Times Port Royal special describes the arrival of Davis and party at that point. As he

grey, having a wan, gaunt, and depressed k, his whiskers and mustache rather ks, and stopped for a moment to caress a passed in at the gangway. These were Jeff Davis and his daughter.

Davis and his daughter.

Evidently he has passed through a great deal of mental trouble during the last four years. He seated himself in a corner of the cabin His wife, who is a plain lady dressed in black, was seated by his side, and the two were engaged in perusing papers which had been brought them. His hat was drawn down pretty well over his eyes so that only when he lifted his face could much expression there be noticed. No one wished to be introduced to bim. Two of his children, a boy and girl, looking to be about six and seven years old respectively, were about everywhere on the steamer. Davis, Stephens, Regan, and others see med

to have no proper appreciation of the position in which they were standing. Davis himself, it is asserted, has no idea that anything beyond banishment will be his lot.

Stephens thought that the proper way to start civil government again would be to institute measures for the repeal of the ordinance of secession, and by that means restore our original relations. Regan thought there would be no difficulty

in bringing about good feeling, provided dis-franchisement was not carried too far. No one expected slavery saved, or the assumption of the rebel debt, but that rebels who had held offices must not be deprived of votes or property. Washington, May 21. There is the best authority for saying that

There is the best authority for saying that Gen. Sherman never refused to obey the summone of the committee on the conduct of the war, that he never received notice till Friday, and will be examined to morrow.

His official report explaining his arrangement with Johnston has been on file in the War Department some days. We doubt not it will soon be published. He knew nothing of Secretary Stanton's reasons, Gen. Halleck's order or clamor against him, till he passed Cape Henry, ten days ago, and then made his report under a full sense that he had been treated unjustly.

It may be stated that Gen. Sherman refused to recognize the rebel State authorities until after his first interview with Gen. Johnston, when he received the orders of Gen. Weltzel, issued while the President was in Richmond, and recognizing the rebel State authorities of Virghnia.

He then notified Johnson that he would purstee the same course as to the other rebel State authorities with regard to slavery. He has re-

He then notified Johnson that he would pursue the same course as to the other rebel State Jauthorities with regard to slavery. He has repeatedly recognized the validity of the emancipation proclamation and the laws of Congress on that subject, and did not deem it necessary in order to render them valid that he should so state in convention. As for the truce, it was all to our advantage.

While it was pending twelve miles of railroad was built, roads repaired, and supplies transported, and General Wilson was moving to occupy strategic points in the South.

Washingron, May 21.

while it was peeding twelve miles of railroad was built, roads repaired, and supplies transported, and General Wilson was moving to occupy strategic points in the South.

Washington was moving to Washington special says the delegation from North Carolina now in that city resert that the party known during the war as the conservative party in that State, was in reality composed mainly of Union men who were compelled to assume the guise of opposition to the ultra advocates of secession, and that two years ago Gov. Vance was elected to his position as a professed representative of that party, but that he betrayed those who placed him in power by becoming the tool of Davis.

The first step taken in North Carolina for reconstruction will be the appointment of a military Governor, under whose call a State Convention shall meet, and devise measures for the proper amendment of the State officers and members of Congress.

General Sheridan's new command virtually supersedes General Canby in command of the Mississippi.

Gen. Canby has been assigned to the committee of the Confederate States, at Montgomery:

White Sulphur Springa. Va — To his Excellency President Davis: I have been thinking for some time I would take this communication to you, but have been deterred from doing so can secount of ill-health. I now offer my ser-

mand of the Department of the Gulf, which peral of the army. The Da djutant-General of the army. The Da t of the Gulf is considerably extended I include several States heretofore in and will include several States heretofore in-cluded in other departments.

This action, so far as it relates to General sanks, is of a purely military character, and is ot done as the result of the labors of any in-estigating committee, or because of charges referred or presumed brought to bear against eneral Banks, by the politicians not here

Mashingron, May 21.

A special to the World says: The detention of Jeff. Davis at Fort Monroe is in the expectation that some time will elapse before all the evidence of his complicity in the assassination conspiracy is collected. He will, in all probability, be indicted for treason by the grand jury sitting at Alexandria.

The Herald's Augusta, Ga. correspondent gives an account of the occupation of that city by our troops. Gen. Molineaux, of New York, lion dollars worth of ordnance and other rebe stores, and forty-five thousand dollars in bul A part of Jeff Davis's specie train was cap-

bonds.

The published correspondence between Gov. Brownlow and the officers of the Chattanooga Rallroad shows the rolling stock of the road to be in good repair to Augusta, including twenty-five locomotives. The road to Atlanta will be completed about the first of June.

An Indiananolis Despatch says about thirty An Indianapolis Despatch says about thirty adiana regiments will be mustered out within

Special to the Tribune says Gen. Sheridan left for Texas last evening. It is understood that e has authority to select such troops as may be vailable in the Western Department and trans-

peech master of himsell, which peech master of this occasion. President Johnson, in granting respite to the Indiana conspirators, said he was only carrying out a purpose of Mr. Lincoln, and it must not

e taken as a precedent.

Frederick Seward has had his wounds dressed Frederick Seward has had his wounds dressed again without any apprehended hemorrage. His condition is considered favorable.

Gen. F. Biair is urged for a place in the cabinet, while his brother Montgomery is also urged for the War Department.

The Heraid's special says: The new amnesty proclamation will apply to all who did not avail themselves of President Lincoln's, and will be more strict in its provisions.

HUNTSVILLE, May 21.

Hon. Jere Clemens, U. 8. ex Senstor from Mahama, died at his residence in this city this norming at 71/2 o'clock, of congestion of the angs. FORTERSS MONROE, May 21.

have not been removed.

The rebel General Wheeler and staff composed of following officers, Col. S. Johnson Cilere, Captain Ronkle, inspector-General and Captains Hudson and Biglow, were removed Captains Hudson and Biglow, were removed from the Clyde this morning to the gunboat Maumee which left for Fort Warren.

A. H. Stephens and Post Master General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde this afternoon to the gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware as is presumed. A large number of colored servants accompanied the prisoners since their capture. But an order recently issued reduces them to an exceedingly small number.

The rest of the servants have procured trans-The rest of the servants have produced transportation to Richmond.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 13.

Citizens who fied into the interior of the State when our army cutered Newbern are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States Tax Collectors, and to obtain possession of their former property, under President Lincoln's am-

ty proclamation.

They are a good class of people, who as a seral thing have taken no stock in the rebellion.

Eleven tons of documents and archives belonging to the late rebel confedeaacy, arrived here from Raleigh last night, under a strong guard, and leave this morning for Washington, where they will be examined.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour CHICAGO, May 22. Last night the commission store of King & Young was entered, the safe unlocked, and \$7,000 in gold abstracted therefrom. The robbers have not yet been captured. the report that three barrels of hut ounded. It is thought they were brought out here to be buried, but the drayman and those employed lo do the work got frightened and an away. The affair is undergoing investiga-

Isled.

A meeting was called to-night for the purpose of making preparations for the Fourth of July. The celebration will be the grandest ever witnessed in this city.

Chaplain E S. Peake, of the 28th Wisconsin, is here procuring aid for the refugees of the Southwest. He reports the greatest destitution prevailing. In one week two men, two hundred and thirty-two women, and five hundred prevailing. In one week and incl., who does died and thirty-two women, and five hundred and forty-eight children applied for relief. The Chaplain has his headquarters at Little Rock, Arktunsas. Cast off clothing belonging to women and children will be gladly received by

women and children will be gladly received by Mrs. H. W. Cobb, refugee office 203 South Clark street, and forwarded to Little Rock. Immense contributions to the Northwestern Senitary Fair have just been received here direct from Europe. Every nationality in the Old World will be represented in this immense and noble enterprise.

NEW YORK May 99 New York, May 22. New York, May 22.

Mall matter is now received at the Hilton
Head post-office department daily for Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, Mobile, and
other points south.

A Nashville special to the Times says: It is

mond, retersourg, Charleston, Mobile, and other points south.

A Nashville special to the Times says: It is reported that Isham G. Harris is captured. It is certain some State archives are captured, and all the State bonds, together with \$600,000 in specie, belonging to the State Treasury.

The Commercial's Washington special says: A number of important wintesses for the prosecution arrived here last night. The expectation that the trial will terminate this week will hardly be realized. The defence will be formi dable. Reverdy Johnson will chiefly occupy himself with rebutting the evidence to the testimony implicating Jeff Davis and the Richmond leaders. It is believed that the captured rebel archives will furnish much information about the conspiracy. the conspiracy.

A special to the Post, dated Washington, says: The counsel for the prisoners in the con-

says: The counsel for the prisoners in the con-spiracy case have summoned about two hun-dred witnesses. The average pay due each man is two hundred and fifty dollars, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every one in both

Sheridan goes to Texas, with orders to de-troy and lay waste the country, if the rebels ersist in holding out.

The North Carolina delegation are having atisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the total abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to a restoration of civil power in the State.

Gen. Banks was not removed for any political consideration. Gen. Grant deep tached him for reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration.

of reconsideration. Washington, May 22, Dr. Verdi, physician to Mr. Seward, who was called after the attempted assassination, testi-fied as to the condition of the persons there wounded. He said that on that night he thought the wounds of the Secretary mortal. The Secretary was at the time improving from his former accident.

The Secretary was at the improving from his former accident.
Lieut. Bartlett, who was a prisoner in Libby Prison in September, 1863, and in December, 1864, testified that he observed that the prison was mined with the intention to blow it up. A large torpedo was buried under the building. Several persons said that it had been mined in case Col. Dahlgren's raid should succeed in reaching Richmond.
Col. Treat testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes said to contain

Col. Treat testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes said to contain archives of the late Confederate States.

Mr. Hall testified that he opened the boxes, and here identified the paper found in one of them. It was a letter addressed to President respirate, and the springs, Va., in which the writer says that he now offers his services to the Confederacy, and is willing to proceed to rid the country of its deadnest enemies, and all he asked was the necessary papers to give him travelling facilities within the Confederate States. He says he is well acquainted in the Northern State; that he is a Lieutenant in Duke's command; he also says that he was in Morgan's raid, and finding a good opportunity to escape, he ran the gauntsee

eced to rid my country of some of her enemies, by striking at the very I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feel confident I can execute anything I undertake. I am still in General Duke's command. I was in the raid last summer, under Morgan. I and all except 23 officers were prisoners, but, finding a good opportunity while being taken to prison, I made my escape from them in the garb of a citizen. I attempted to pass out through the mountains, but finding that impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course North and West through Canada. By the assistance of Colonel Hall come. I succeeded in making my way through the blockade, and having taken the yellow fever at Bermuda, I have been rendered unfit for service since my arrival. If I do anything for you, I shall expect your full confidence in return. If you give this, I can render you and my country very important service. Let me hear from you soon. I am anxious to be doing something, and, having no command at present—all, or nearly having no command at present—all, or nearly all, being in garrison—I desire you to favor me n a short time. I would desire to have

a personal inferview with you, to perfect arrangements before starting.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,
J. WALSTON.
Address me at the Springs, in hospital.
On the above letter was the following indersement: "Brief of letter without signature.
Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Hon. Secretary of War.

B. H. Harrison, Private Secretary.
Received November 29, 1864. Record book
A, 1864.

1864. By order of J. A. Campbell, A. S. War." BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-A PROGLAMATION. Whereas by a proclamation of the President on the 11th day of April last certain ports of the United States therein specified which had previously been subject to blockade, were for the objects of public safety declared in conformity with the previous special legislation of Con gress to be closed against foreign commerce

ity with the previous special legislation of Congress to be closed against foreign commerce, will be hereafter expressed and made known by the President; and, whereas, events and circumstances have since occurred which in my judgment render it expedient to remove that restriction as to the ports of Galveston, Loracco, Brazos, De Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first of July next, that commercial intercourse with said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from foreign ports shall enter the before named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, and persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with the enemy, and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known, that the United States of America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade with the enemy in a trade via not only the United States of America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade via not of the United States in America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade via not of the United States in any of the United States of America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade via not of the United States in any of the United States of America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade via not of the United States of America do henceforth disayow to all persons trading or attempting to trade via not of the United Sta henceforth disayow to all persons trading or at-tempting to trade in any of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges, and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, that all such offendenders will be held and dealt with all such offendenders will be held and dealt with as pirates. It is also ordered, that all restrictions upon trade, heretofore impaired, in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to coarshauds of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, and to 25 per cent upon purchases of cotton are removed. All the provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under proper officers. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this the twenty-second day of May, in the year of cur Lord one thousand eight and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the Presdent.
W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State. The department headquarters received despatches from Fort Scott, Kansas, announcing the surrender of Colonel Taylor, commander of all the guerillas in Southwest Missouri and Notthwest Arkansas. The rolls of his entire command are now being made out. They surrender all horses, arms, equipments, and take the oath.

the oath.

Bushwhackers are also coming into Lexington, Glasgow, Macon City, and other places, delivering themselves up, and taking the oath. The prospects are that bushwhacking will soon cease in Missouri. cease in Missouri.

New York, May 22

The Tribune's special says: It is stated that the Government has recently obtained a private letter of Jeff Davis, clearly implicating him in letter of Jeff Davis, clearly implicating him in
the assassination conspiracy.

The Herald says: General Sickles was officially received on the 5th ult. by the President
of Columbia, as Special Envoy to the government of that Republic from the President of the
United States. A number of Columbian Senators, Representatives, and military men were
present on the occasion, and addresses were
made by General Sickles and the President, in
which the most friendly feelings of each govenment for the other were expressed.

A Washington special to the Express says:
The President is reported as recalling General
Banks, on account of cotton speculations, and,
also, as being very indignant at the conduct of
the Cuban officials, respecting the rebel ram

The guilty parties will be severely punthe Cuban officials, respecting the rebel ram stonewall. A despatch has been sent to Madrid on the subject.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The large rewards for the capture of Booth and Harrold are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of War upon the completion

> The report of the special commission sent to examire the charges against Generals Banks and Hurbut is said to be very damaging to their characters as officers and gentlemen, and fully justifies the removal of both.
>
> An order has been issued assigning General Logan to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. General Hazen, of the 2d division, succeeds General Logan in command of the 15th corps. Hon. John Cavode, who has been taking a

Hon. John Cavode, who has been taking a great interest in our prisoners, is here, and says that Secretary Stanton has ordered transportation for all our prisoners remaining South Those at Jacksonville, Florida, and the last of the Andersonville prisoners amount to 3,000. The Surgeon-General has sent two hospital boats for 500 of the worst cases.

The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent says: General Wheeler asked and expected to be paroled under the armistice granted by General Sherman, but Col. Pritchard couldn't see it. Instead of accepting the terms of the truce and laying down his arms, Wheeler undertook to keep up the war by fighting his way through the country, and the Colonel decided that his case must be settled by higher than his authority.

that he case must be settled by higher than his authority.

New York, May 22,
Gen. Sheridan and staff, who arrived in this city to-day, left this evening for Cincinnati, on his way South, having been appointed to the command of the Department of Texas. He will at once assume control of the troops in the southwest, together with such additiona cavalry ferces as the exigencies of the service may require to be placed at his disposal. The cavalry torces commanded by Gen. Sheridan will be under Gen Merritt during the coming review. In the absence of Gen. Crook it is understood that Generals Custar and Merritt will join Gen. Sheridan in the West.

The following officers comprise the staff of

Sheridan in the West.
The following officers comprise the staff of Gen. Sheridan: Gen. Forsyth, chief of staff; Col. Newhall, Adjutant General; Major Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Forsyth, and Majors

ant Adjutant-General; Col. Forsyth, and Majors
Gillespie, Allen, Moore, and Kipp.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
Secretary Seward was at the State Department this morning for a short time, attending to official duties.

F. W. Seward continues to improve, and is now able to read powerners. r w. seward continues to improve, and is now able to read newspapers.

Gen. Sheridan left last evening for New York, en route to his new command, which includes all the armies west of the Mississippi.

Canby's command has been enlarged, and the department of Banks submerged within it, thus relieving Gen. B, who reports to the Adjutant-General.

Washington, May 22. WASHINGTON, May 22.

the Gen. Sherman was before the Committee on Conduct of the War to-day for some time. He gave an elaborate review of considerable length of his negotiations with Joe Johnston, accompanied by full explanations interposed it, it is said with some comments on the premature manner, in which a summary of correspondence was given to the public. manner, in which a summary of correspondence was given to the public.

Gen. Sherman has also written a letter, which will be published in a short time, giving the details, with proper comments, as to the manner in which he has been treated by certain of the Problems authorities.

tails, with proper comments, as to the manner in which he has been treated by certain of the Washington authorities.

New York, May 23
The Herald's Mobile correspondent says the rebel fleet in the Tombigbee river, consisting of 12 vessels, was surrendered to Com. Simpson, fleet captain of the West Gulf Squadron, on the 9th inst. Two Commodores and fitteen other officers of the rebel navy surrendered with their vessels, and were paroled.

Col. George Dras, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, left in charge of his headquarters at Selma, has arrived at Mobile, having been captured and paroled. He is going North. He expresses himself as thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service, and says he has learned, from the sad experience of the past four years, the goodness, as well as the greatness, of the old Union.

A large number of the citizens of Dallas county assembled at Selma on the 10th instant and passed resolutions requesting the Governor of Alabama te call the Legislature together with a view to the restoration of the State to her former position in the Union.

Judge Boyd, an influential citizen, made a short address, in which he said he had decided two questions, secession and slavery, and both adversely to the South. He counselled condili-with left David.

and passed resolutions requesting the Governor of Alabama to call the Legislature together with a view to the restoration of the State to her former position in the Union.

Judge Boyd, an infinential citizen, made a short address, in which he said he had decided two questions, secession and slavery, and both adversely to the South. He counselled conciliation and moderation, and said it greatly depended on the generosity and magnanimity of the victors as to whether conciliation and hurmony would be permanent and substantial. mony would be permanent and substantial. them.
These are the sentiments of the people gen-

on of the State. Some of Capt. Travis's breech loading can mon had been unearthed from a cemetery in Macon, and the soldiers finding them had asked permission to take them and present them to reast, in the review Tuesday. It has transpired that the forthcoming Presi

The general idea is that the number of troops comprising the Army of the Potomac reviewed to-day is about 75,000. The negro troops were not in the procession. From the portice of the Treasury Department the flag of the treasury guard was displayed, the lower portion tattered and torn not by battle, but by the shoe of Booth, the assessin, as he jumped from the box to the stage on the night of the assassination. A placard stated this fact, and it attracted much attention. deutial proclamation will not permit toyal negroes to vote.

Returning rebels are becoming quite arrogant in Virginia. Many ignore the organization of West Virginia and the administration
of Governor Pierpont. Trouble is anticipated
from them.
A special to the Times from Washington, 22d,
says: There is no doubt that Davis will be tried
in Washington for treason.
A special to the World on the 22d says: The
counsels for the defence in the conspiracy trial
have supponned witnesses from every part of
the country, and will number near 250.
The following is the letter sent by C. C. Clay
to Gen. Wilson, surrendering himself:

LAGRANGE, GA. May 10, 1865, 4 P. M.

LAGRANGE, GA. May 10, 1865.4 P. M. Major Gen. Wilson, U. S. A., Macon Ga. GENERAL: I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States, off-ring a reward of \$10,000 for my arrest, on a charge There was an examination before the Magis

f having, with others therein named, incited and conconcted the murder of the late Presi-Conscious of my innocence, I am unwining even to seem to fly from justice, and so confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair, and impartial rial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon to deliver myself

oon as practicable to Macon to deriver mysel op to your custody. I am, respectfully.

C. C. CLAY, JR.

P. S. This will be delivered by Hon. P. Pail ps, of this place.

C. C. C. JR.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War ort to the Secretary of the Senate

Gen. Pleasanton says the cavalry under his ommand did not retain confidence in the abil-y of Gen. Meade Birney says the same about Gen. Pleasanton says the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of Gen. Meade Birney says the same about his corps, stating that while Gen. Meade was liked as a man he was not recarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume the responsibility required by the position which be occupied. General Howe states that in his opinion the rank and file of the army den't regard General Meade as possessed of that zeal, activity, and energy necessary to carry on the war, but he admits that most of the corps commanders would probably say that Meade was better qualified for the position he now holds than Gen. Sherman. He (Gen. Doubleday) says there has been always a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an anti-slavery man or anti-McCiellan can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted.

General Warren says that after the battle of Gettysburg the army was deprived of many of its best commanders. General Reynolds was killed, Generals Sickles and Hancock were wounded, and Meade was made commander of the army. Since that time the corps commend.

wounded, and Meade was made commander of the army. Since that time the corps commanders have not been equal to their positions, and, consequently, in the main, been less effective in operations.

Fisher expedition, say that, from all the testi-mony before them, the determination of Batler not to assault the fort seems to have been fairly justified by all the facts and circumstances then or afterwards known. CHICAGO, May 23.

Mrs. Lincoln and family are expected here ity their future home. Dr. G. Holland, of the Springfield (Mass.) Re-Let. G. Holland, of the Springfield (Mass.) Re-publican, is in Springfield, Illinois, procuring materials for the life of Abraham Lincoln. This work will have the sanction of the most inti-mate personal and political friends of the de-reased.

The mammoth ox General Grant, weighing The mammoth ox General Grant, weighing 4.650 pounds, has arrived for exhibition at the Fair. It is thought he will add \$5,000 to the treasury. The proceeds of this exhibition in the East amounted to \$10,000.

A wretch by the name of Prindiville was sent to the State Prison to-day for one year, having been found guilty of committing a rape on a young married woman.

rial, charged with a most brutal and inhuman rape upon the body of a young girl, whom they had decoyed to a hole in this city, when each of the fiends, as the complainant states, outraged her person by brute force.

A diabolical plan was discovered to-day, by which is revealed a shocking state of deprayity. A girl fifteen years of age, beautiful and intelligent, was recened from the hands of two wily women, who had ensnared her in a den of infamy, at the request of a gray-headed but wealthy old scoundrel.

WASHINGTON, May 23. eeply interested persons. All public business ased, and there was a general holiday. The apitol bore the metto: "The only national ebt we can never pay is the debt we owe to the citorious Union soldiers." At the north of the victorious Union soldiers." At the north of the Capitol, at least 2,000 school-girls were assem-bled, neatly dressed, and there was much pleas-ant excitement among them in pressing forward

dren all sung patriotic songs.

Looking up Pennsylvania avenue there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach, of national, State, division, brigade, and other flags. Some of them were new, the stars of gold gleaming in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession, tattered in battle, or mere shreds. Others were thickly covered with names and dates of battles, where victories were won by these prond vetarabs. The flag-staffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bouquets hung from the muzzles of their muskets.

The review is spoken of as the greatest that has taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

San Francisco, May 22. of gold gleaming in the sun, and these contrasted The report of the special commission sent to

San Francisco, May 22.

General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Hogg, alias Enson, arrested in November last off Panama while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador. They were brought hither on the steam frigate Lancaster several months ago, and have been confined at Fort Albatross in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragable.

Three companies of the 7th regiment of California volunteers sailed for Arizona to day.

The Himalayan ship Polynesian brings Sandwich Island dates to May 15. Some boisterous midshipmen of the British ship Cllos caused great feelings of indignation among the Americans at Honolulu by removing the national encaps at Hopolulu by removing the national encans at Honoisiu by removing the mationa evigin from the American Levation, and the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The Captain of Clios compelled the midshipmen to restore the flag, and make a public apology, after expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

after expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

New York, May 23

The gunboat Rhode Island, from Pensacola and Mobile Point of the 16th, has arrived.

The St. Marks and Tallahassee surrendered to cur forces on the 9th, and the steamer Spray to Licutenant Gibson, of the Mahaska, on the 11th inst.

The Democrat of yesterday says: In addition to Dr. Blackburn's plan to introduce fever by way of Bernnda and Halifax, the conspirators also decided to send to Liverpool about \$100,000 worth of new clothing, after having it infected with small pox and yellow fever, to be imported to the United States, and a large quantity of them was to be delivered as a present to the Sanitary Commission.

The Tribune's Washington special says: A gentleman who left Richmond at the beginning of the war has lately returned there. He was received by very few of his old acquaintances. Meeting one, with whom he was formerly intimate, he asked why he didn't recognize an old friend. The answer was, "We do not consider such as you our friends." Another gentleman, who formerly lived in Fredericksburg, lately sent his family to that place, intending to make it his home. He has since received a letter from his wife, saying that it will be exceedingly unpleasant to them to remain there, as the feeling against them was hitense.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Mr. Dan has gone down to Fortress Monroe to

feeling against them was intense.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
Mr. Dana has gone down to Fortress Monroe to
give personal orders as to what is to be done
with Jeff Davis and those of his suite who were
captured. give personal orders as to what is to be done with Jeff Davis and those of his suite who were captured.

The Times's Raleigh special, dated the 18th, says: The records of the rebel War Department, surrendered by Johnston, reached here on the 16th. There are eighty-three boxes, and the total weight is probably eight tons. They filled six wagons. One box, marked papers and books, General Lee's headquarters, contained the original drafts of Lee's reports of battles and campaings and other papers of some importance. The original report of the Gettysburg battle was found in it, besides several other manuscripts in General Lee's own handwriting. Another box is marked official reports of battles A. and I. G. The box labelied telegraph and telegraph books will undoubtedly give a good deal of the history of the recent workings of the rebel Government, as some of the despatches are supposed to pertain to the secret service. Large boxes containing flags and colors captured from different regiments of our army are also included in the lot.

A Washington letter announces the arrival of the rebel archives. A strong force has been detailed to examine it at once, as it is not improbable that strong proof may be secured of the complicity of Davis and his associates with the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Additional particulars have also been procured from Canada, and there are strong indications that Davis will be tried as accessory to the latte President's murder.

FOETRESS MONROE, May 23.

As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they really.

The Herald's Macon correspondent says: The people of the interior of Georgia are rapidly settling themselves into a condition of peace.

Forage and provisions are being brought into the place, occasioned by the Union troops. The

dbiting them from going North.

The parting between Davis and his family is scribed to be of an extremely affecting nature ring which the feelings of the once ambition d desperate rebel leader were completel

Washington, May 23.

Official intelligence has been received of the urrender of the St. Marks, Tallehassee, and the steamer Spray.

Gen. Grapt, with an orderly only, rode out on Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. Crowds of people on the sidewalks cheered him. He lifted his hat in compliment. TORONTO, May 23.

Washingron, May 23, A more beautiful day for the purposes of the grand military review could not have been asked than this has been. The recent heavy rains had cooled and purified the atmosphere d cleaned the streets. The sun shone bright but mercifully throughout the day, and

all nature was happy.

At daylight the streets were already throughd At daylight the streets were already througed with pedestrians seeking favorable positions to witness the military pageant, and at 8 o'clock every available spot along the route was taken up by the anxious spectators. Windows and housetops were thronged, imprompth stands were erected on the sidewalks, and the intersections of the streets were crowded. Guards were stationed along the outer line of the pavements to prevent any encroachment upon the streets which, from curbstone to curbstone, were completely occupied by the military procession.

In the vicinity of the White House the scene was brilliant and gay in the extreme. Here were assembled upon and near the stands the elite of the country. At twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock the head of the moving column, led by General Meade, passed the main stand, but as yet none of the reviewing officers had appeared, and it was nearly ten o'clock behad appeared, and it was nearly ten o'clock be fore the President arrived. A few minutes af tewards General Grant, General Sherman, and the members of the Cabinet took their posit by the side of and around the Presi-The column of cavalry continu

of four or five thousand upon the north side of the capitol grounds, and, as the procession passed, sang patriotic songs and presented to the officers bouquets and wreaths of flowers and

evergreens.

One of the stirring incidents of the day hap-One of the stirring incidents of the day hap-pened just after the President and Gen. Grant bad taken their positions upon the stand. The gallant Gen. Custar at this time entered the square at the head of his division upon a mag-nificent blooded stallion. A lady threw a large wreath to the General, which he caught. His charger at once took fright, reared, and plungee and dashed away with his rider at almost breakpeck, speed, running nearly the and plungee and dashed away what his there as almost breakneck speed, running nearly the whole length of the square before Gen. Custar had gained control of him. As the horse made his first plunge Gen. Custar's hat flew off and he lost his sword, which, at the moment, was laying loosely across his lap and left arm. He laying loosely across his lap and left arm. He held on to the wreath with his right hand and

held on to the wreath with his right hand and managed his horee with his left.

This whole affair was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who were enchained breathlessly by the thrilling event and for a time for the perilous position of the brave officer, and as he rode back to the head of his column round upon round of hearty applause greeted him, the reviewing officers goining in it.

The panoramic view from the Treasury lot, looking down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol was among the grandest the eye ever looked upon, and especially, when the infantry had fully occupied the avenue and illuminated it with flashing steel.

It would be impossible to give full details of

ith flashing steel.
It would be impossible to give full details of It would be impossible to give init details of the various military corps, dimensions, etc, as they appeared in the procession. Eighty thou-sand troops, comprising what is left here of the Pottimac army, passed in review to day. To-morrow General Sherman's army, estiof music are passing through the streets, playing patriotic airs—among them Dixie—and

for Richmond to put into operation the new State government of Virginia. He has the assurance of President Johnson that there will be no interference on the part of the military authorities with his administration of affairs unless such interference is requested by the authorities for the preservation of order.

General Custar has been assigned to the command of the Department of Arkansas and Missouri. General Sherman, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, presented the committee with a copy of his official report of his campaign in North Car-

olina.
It is understood that General Sherman claims that he acted in his correspondence with Gen. Johnston on the opinions formed by official in-tercourse with the late President Lincoln as regards the restoration of the Southern States, and also on the late President's course in inviting the rebel Legislature of Virginia to reassemble in Richmond.

ble in Richmond.

He further was unaware of any such order as was published by the Department here, which was written by President Liucoln on the night of the 3d of March, and directed to Gen. Grant, in which Mr. Liucoln briefly defined the relations of the commandian consults to the commandian consults the consu tions of the commanding generals to the civil powers of government.

General Sherman, it is said, is very anxious to have his official report published and the evidence he gave before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The committee were very favorably impressed with his evidence.

New York, May 24.

North Carolina correspondents of the Herald continue to furnish interesting accounts of the progress of events in that State, attendant on the efforts of the chizens with the assistance of Gen. Schofield and his army to re-organize society and restore civil government.

Three candidates for Governor have already been named, and the supporters of each are preparing to establish their claims.

Gen. Schofield, on the 15th inst., issued another order in regard to the colored people, informing them that the acquirement of their freedom imposes obligations which they must meet, as well as conferring on them the boon of freedom, and they are told that they will not be New York, May 24.

been named, and the supporters of each are preparing to establish their claims.

Gen. Schofield, on the 15th inst., issued another order in regard to the colored people, informing them that the acquirement of their freedom imposes obligations which they must meet, as well as conferring on them the boon of freedom, and they are told that they will not be supported in idleness, but must labor for the support of themselves and their families.

The Herald's correspondent says: The camp where Jeff Davis was captured was situated in a pine forest on the side of the Abbyville road, about one mile from Irwiasville, Irwin county, Georgia. It consisted of a large wall-tent, containing only the arch traitor and his family and an ordinary fly containing the male portion of the caravan. Surrounding and contiguous to these were two common army wagens and two ambulances and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of camp paraphranalia, such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, &c.

Davis himself and P. M. Keagan, with the woolonels Lubtack and Johnson, aid-decamps, had only overtaken the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga., where they had remined to settle

as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, &c.

Davis himself and P. M. Keagan, with the two Colonels Lubback and Johnson, aid-decamps, had only overtaken the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga.. where they had remained to settle some business, as they say, while Mrs. Davis, with the children and servants, had pushed forward under the protection and escort of Private Secretary Harrison and a few faithful, such as Lieut. Hathaway, Midshipman Howell, and about twenty servants and old soldiers.

It was probably at or very near Washnigton where Davis dismissed his escort and divided the spoils under the most pressing circumstances. Some of Stoneman's cavalry were hard upon him and he concluded to deceive them by letting them follow the body of cavalry while he

mies of the United States, before they can practice, preach, or hold office.

The work on the Atlanta railroad is progressing rapidly. Guerrillas in that section have almost entirely disappeared.

General Hobson, of Kentucky, refused to receive the surrender of Champ Ferguson and other notorious guerrillas. He has notified them to leave his district immediately.

New York, May 24.
The steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool the 0th, is coming up.

The Times' Washington special says: The The Times' Washington special says: The new revenue commissioner, Mr. Orton, will enter upon his duties on the 1st of July.

Mr. Seward will give his testimony in the conspiracy trial next Thursday. He now directs affairs in the State Department.

Fred Seward was, to-day, notified of the assessination of the President, for the flast time.

Major-General Logan has been put in command of the army of Tennessee.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: The elder Blair was called before the grand jury of Chief Justice Carter, United States Courts, and testified as to the acts of

states Courts, and testified as to the acts of cason committed by Jeff Davis. They agreed or report the true bill. This action is under-tood to be in conformity with the wishes of the The steamer America brings Savannah dates The Savannah Herald has late ado the 20th The Savannah Herald has late address from Augusta.
The country between Savannah and Augusta is filled with rebel paroled solding returning home. Nearly all the planters have put in large amounts of seed, mostly corn, rye, and

egetables Some have planted cotton—the ed. Great grief and excitement was caused in Augusta on the an ouncement of the capture of Jeff Davls. A wagon containing \$240,000 i specie, belonging to the rebel Government, we found in a by-way and turned over to General Molineny. Molineux.

General Gilmore has issued an order declar General Gilmore has issued an order declar-ing null and void the proclamations issued that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, and to be protected in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry by the Government.

MEMPHIS, May 22, via CAIRO, May 24. Cotton active, at 31c. for middling The city is full of paroled rebels, and Gen. forrest is expected here to-day. The American fonroe Doctrine Association has been revived and is working actively. Monroe Doctrine Association has been revived and is working actively. Gen. Ortega is expected here The Bulletin says the news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being he.d in all parts of the State, and strenuous exertions are being made to bring Alabama back into the Union.

The meeting was largely attended. Petitions are circulating all through Northern Alabama for the appointment of a Military Governor. The steamer Carter takes 300 bales of cotton from here to Cincinnati.

[Special Desnatch to the Louisville Journal 1]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CHICAGO, May 24.

In conversation with a gentleman from Kansas, and connected with the press of the State, I learn that never was there such a flattering prospect for the material and moral developments of the resources of that country as at the present time. The crops are extensive and look healthy. Buchwhackers and desperadoes are summarily disposed of before Jubge Levit. Otheny and Colonel Jennings, of jayhawking notoriety, fought a duel, in which the former is reported to have been wounded.

The English residents and the St. George's Society celebrated the Queen's Birthday at a goald banquet given this eveng. It was a recherche affair.

A clothing store on one of the principal streets, A clothing store on one of the principal streets

A column sore on one of the principal streets, was broken into last night, and robbed of two the usand dollars worth of goods.

The celebrated Russian violinist, Mme. Helen DeKatow, gives a performance here to morrow night, in conjunction with Max Strakosch's concert troupe.

A National Convention of miners and manufactures will be in section. A National Convention of miners and manufacturers will be in session to-morrow, for the transaction of important business, which will have a bearing upon the interests of the entire working community.

Carjenter's celebrated painting of the Emanc's atton Proclamation before the Cabinet, will be on exhibition during the great Sanitary Fair. Art crities pronounce it most splendid.

Arts Lincoln and family have arrived, and have taken rooms at one of the hotels. Her as I val was not the signal of any public demonstration of welcome.

stration of welcome. We had another bright day for the review We had another bright day for the review. The fresh arrivals this morning augmented the ahrady large number of strangers who had visited Washington to witness the grand military parade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Marsion were again occupied by President Johnson and Cabinet and Licutenaut General Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, chiefs of the executive bureaus, the diplomatic corps and families, and others. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive. The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capital at 9 A. M., proceeding toward the Executive Mansion. At the head of the column had ce'n presented wind two large wreaks of flowers, one of which had been placed around his horse's neck. The other hung upon his own shoulder. Major-General Sherman was accompanied by Major-General Howard. Next followed General Legau and staff. He vester-day assumed command of this army. General

and Wisconsin. The 17th army corps was preceded by its commander, General Blair, with
his staff followed by the headquarters escort.
Next followed the Army of Georgia, General Slocum. The 20th corps was commanded by
Major-General Mower.

As they passed along the line cheers were
given and flags waved. The armies represented
alt the divisions of the service. The regiments
of cavairy contributed to produce a fine effect.
Specimens of pontoon bridges and ambulances,
and even heavy wagons were features in the
procession. There was also a fair representation
of spades and axes, the implements being carcited on the shoulders of both white and black
soldiers. Much amusement was caused by a
display of pack-horses and mules. They were
all heavity loaded with commissary supplies, all heavily loaded with commissary supplies including chickens. A coop, a dog, and a goa were comfortably fastened to three of the sad dles. These were the pets of the soldiers. Black soldiers of the largest size were riding very small mules, their feet nearly touching the small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, which was regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and caused great laughter. An interesting feature in the parade was the exhibition of flags and

in the parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them entirely new, others torn by bullets and were reduced to shreds, while others, as to material, were faded by exposure to the weather, or blacketed by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spearheads were ornamented with flowers.

It was remarked, as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops composing the armies of Georgia and Tennessee wore the widebrim felt hats of regulation pattern. Their appearance, in all respects, was equal to that of pearance, in all respects, was equal to that of the Army of the Potomac. Notwithstandin they had performed more marching service

President Johnson has respectfully decliner the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by the merchants of this city, for the reason that he has ever held that those occuping has held official mostitions should not accept

before, after a latiguing fourney from Washington, Ga., where they had remined to settly too, Ga., where they had remined to settly the children and servants, had pushed forward the control of the cont

NEW YORK, May 24.
The Tribune's special says: The President will occupy the executive office at the White House. He will not make it his residence until

autumn.

The World's Washington special correspond ent says he has had a conversation with a gentleman just from Texas who claims to be thoroughly informed as to Kirby Smith's army. He says Smith's forces are composed of shapeless and inharmonious elements belonging to Price's and Taylor's and Magruder's commands. The and Taylor's and Magruder's commands. The army is formidable in numbers if not in spirit. At the last date there were inscribed on the army rolls one hundred and five thousand names, which, deducting for sick and absent, brings the actual number of Smith's command to something like eighty-five thousand men, of whom ten thousand should be deducted for teamsters and other fighting men. Of these seventy-five thousand men, forty-five thousand only belong to infantry; the balance enlisted as cavairy or mounted infantry, which are represented to be excellently provided with horse, and are in a perfect state of discipline. The army is represented to be thoroughly supplied with ammunition and provisions.

and are in a perfect state of discipline. The army is represented to be thoroughly supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The gentleman claims that he had a conversation with Smith relative to the war prospect. The latter said he had tried seven times to send reinforcements to Johnston, but failed each time on account of the presence of the gunboats in the river between Natchez and New Orleans. He said, having thus failed, he had gathered all the ammunition he needed and made all the preparations for a defensive warfare. He pointed out the advantages Texas had in having no water course, and being destitute of wells and springs to supply an invading army. He thought he could hold out several years—until the independence of Southern Confederacy was recognized.

Some rebel officers told this gentleman that Smith was sensible of the folly of protracting

Some rebel officers told this gentleman that Smith was sensible of the folly of protracting the war, and was only talking this way to secure the best possible terms for himself and men. Some represent him as unprincipled and dishonest, and ready to sacrifice his army and cause for his personal interest, and had already made much money by cotton and monopolizing importations. On the other hand, his partisan said he was upwright and honest, and looked only to the best means of achieving success for the Confederates.

Bosron, May 24.

A despatch from Wood's Hole reports th United States steamer Tuscarora passed that 10 o'clock to-day, bound to Fort Warr with A. H. Stephens and other rebels desting for that place.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATION THE TOLLET -Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes there are few so favorably received as those em anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary et cederas of every lady's toilet table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR. KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant denti-

frice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and Cologne Water, preferred by many to the imported article. Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take unexceptional rank as the best made in Ameri-Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as

the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.-Chicago Tribune.

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturers JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. IL has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent men have attested to its virtues; among them Ex-President Martin Van Buren, Washing-TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies" Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems. which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table,

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spectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods. "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote, Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuf That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; PLANTATION BRITZES will do it when noth There is no mistake about it: Dyspepsia, Headache, Duness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yie d to the healt giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bir MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of Squins, near Smithfield, Henry county, Ky., by W. Force, Mr. WM. D. BLAYDES, of Shelb to Miss MOLLIE E, WATKINS, of Henry count to Miss Mollie E. Watkins, of Henry county.

Maidony—Joslin.—Joslin—Mardory.—Hoyt—
Mardony—At Providence, Rhode Island, on Wedness
day, May 17, by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Floresco Mahony, of New York, to Esma A. Joslin, of Franklin,
New Jerrey; also, Charles H. Joslin, of New York,
to Annie K. Maidony, of Poddence; and also, Char.
N. Hoyt to Redecoa G. Mahony, both of Providence,
Rhode Island. banker.

S. HOYT to REBECCA U. MARION, BORD A. PAVILLED RESIDENCE IN SIMBIFIED AT THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF LOUISVILLE, OF LOUISVILL

DIED. MARIAH PARK MATTHIS, infant daughter of and Sallie Matthis, of Elizabethtown, Ky. S born May 28, 1862, and died of consumption 1 1865. JACOB H., infant son of E. D. and M. A. Prewitt, On Tucsday, May 22d. at 8 o'clock A. M., after a she illness of twenty-four hours, Mr. N. B. Gosling, age thirty-one years.

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